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THE

BOTANICAL REGISTER:

CONSISTING OF

Coloured Figures

OF

EXOTIC PLANTS,

CULTIVATED IN

BRITISH GARDENS;

WITH THEIR

HISTORY AND MODE OF TREATMENT.

THE DESIGNS BY

Sydenham Edwards,

AND OTHERS.

VOL. X.

——viret semper——nec fronde caducâ
Carpitur.

MISSOURI
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778

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CHRYSIPHIALA flava.

Mr. Lambert's Chrysiphiala.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. NARCISSI. *Jussieu gen.* 54. *Div. II.* Germen inferum.
AMARYLLIDEÆ. *Brown prod.* 206. *Sect. I.*

CHRYSIPHIALA. (STENOMESSON. CARPODETES. LEPERIZA. *Herbert append.* 40, 41.) *Umbella* multiflora, pedunculata; *spatha* monopolyphylla. *Cor.* anguste infundibuliformis: *limbus* tubo plurimùm brevior, sexpartitus, regularis, æqualis, explanato-patens vel erecta; *tubus* supernè et inferne latior, medio vel circitèr constrictus. *Corona staminea* membranacea, inclusa (sæpè recondita), erecta, turbinato-cylindrica, sexfida, dentibus senis dilatato-subulatis per sinus totidem angustos acutos interceptis. *Filamenta* filiformia, coronæ dentium continua, erecta, alterne sublongiora vel æqualia, exserta vel subexserta: *antheræ* luteæ, vibrato-incumbentes lineari-oblongæ: *pollen* scobiformi-granulosum? *Stylus* stamina plurimum superans, filiformis (tortus, intra tubi ventrem fusiformi-incrassatus): *stigma* apex cum stylo clavatus depresso-obtusatus: *germen* tubo pluriès brevius, obsoletè trigonum, loculis tribus biseriato-polyspermis (non farctis): *ovula* contactû compressa.

Bulbus *tunicatus, ovato-globosus.* Folia *lineari-ligulata, vel ligulato-attenuata canaliculataque, vel petiolata, dilatata, lanceolato-oblonga, acuta, scapo tardiora vel cum eo contemporanea.* Scapus *erectus, foliis sæpè æqualis.* Capsulam *non vidimus. Hùc* PANCRATIA flavum, coccineum, latifolium, recurvatum *Floræ Peruvianæ. Differt* PANCRATIO *corollæ limbo quàm tubus plurimùm breviore: tubo utrinque dilatato medio constricto: filamentis rectis erectis; stylo (torto) infernè fusiformi-incrassato; stigmate cum stylo subclavato.*

C. *flava,* foliis lineari-ligulatis, scapo tardioribus; corollæ limbo divaricato, laciniis oblongis obtusis.

Pancratium flavum. *Ruiz et Pavon fl. peruv.* 2. 54. *tab.* 2. 84. *Nobis in journ. of science and the arts,* 3. 33; *et suprà folio* 633 *(paginâ quarta).*

Cor. *aurea, clavato-infundibuliformis:* limbus *divaricato-patens laciniis oblongis obtusis:* tubus *supra et infra amplior, medio constrictus.* Corona staminea *tubo summo inserta, flava, turbinato-cylindracea, limbo duplo brevior, sinubus senis angustis incisa;* filamentis *flavis dentium subulato-dilatatorum continuis:* antheris *luteis.* Stylus *stamina plurimum exsuperans, inferne fusiformi-incrassatus.* Germen *viride, turbinato-ovatum, pluries tubo brevius.*

CHRYSIPHIALA differs from PANCRATIUM, its nearest akin, by a limb of the corolla considerably shorter than the tube; by a tube, enlarged at each end, and contracted in the middle; by straight upright filaments; by a spindlewise thickened lower end to the style; and a stigma, which forms a small glandular depressed turbinate knob at the

top of the style. The corolla is usually yellow, sometimes red; and all the known species are natives of Peru.

The flower of the present reminds us of the magnified representation of a naked floret of the disk of some Syngenesious species. It is the only species which we have seen in a fresh state, and was lately introduced by Mr. Lambert. The sample drawn flowered at Boyton House, in Wiltshire, in the winter, and there is probably no other in any European garden.

The four species, which form the basis of the genus, have afforded to Mr. Herbert the genera STENOMESSON, CARPODETES, and LEPERIZA. In our view they range better under one head; and the distinctions of Mr. Herbert are too fine for our sight.

The tube of the corolla in the plant before us has something of the shape of a long diminutive hour-glass, and connects with the germen by a slight annular constriction, that gives it a very different appearance from PANCRATIUM, more easily remarked than expressed.

The leaves had not risen from the bulb when our drawing was made.

A. Hart. del. Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Mar. 1. 1824. S. Watts. sc.

CLUYTIA ericoides.

Heath-leaved Cluytia.

DIŒCIA *GYNANDIA.*

Nat. ord. Euphorbiæ. *Jussieu gen.* 384. *Div.* Styli plures definiti, sæpiùs tres.

CLUYTIA. Dioiea. *Cal.* 10-partitus, laciniis 5 interioribus petaloideis. *Squamulæ* 5 interiores in imo calyce. Masc. *Squamulæ* 3-partitæ basi intùs glandulosæ. *Stamina* 5 divaricata, filamentis medio connatis in stipitem germinis abortivi. Fœm. *Squamulæ* 2-lobæ non glandulosæ. *Germ.* 1; *styli* 3; *stigmata* 6. *Capsula* 3-locularis, 3-sperma. *Frutices*; *folia alterna stipulacea ; flore axillares.* Jussieu gen. 387.

C. *ericoides,* foliis subsessilibus lineari-lanceolatis acutis crassiusculis, floribus axillaribus geminis. *Willd. sp. pl.* 4. 880.

Cluytia ericoides. *Thunb. prod.* 53. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 423.

" The genus was named by Boerhaave, in memory of Angerius Clutius, or, in his native language, Antgers Cluyt, professor of Botany at Leyden. The name has usually been spelt Clutia ; but Professor Martyn has judiciously altered it to Cluytia, to make it more distinct, in pronunciation, from Clusia."

" *Generic Character.* Male. *Calyx* five-cleft or five-leaved ; leaves concave, spreading. *Petals* five, spreading very much, about the length of the calyx, and alternating with its divisions; claws flat; *scales* (called by Linnæus exterior nectaries) five, small, trifid, spreading, opposite to the divisions of the calyx, placed in a circle within the petals, and about the length of the claws ; glands (called by Linnæus interior nectaries) five, small, mellifluous at the tip, placed between the scales, opposite to the petals. *Stamina* 5, situated on the upper part of the style, remote from the corolla, spreading horizontally ; filaments short ; anthers roundish, versatile. *Germen* none ; *style* cylindrical, truncated very long, bearing the stamens. Female. *Calyx* and *Corolla* as in the male, permanent ; scales or exterior nectaries five, didymous, of the same size and situation as in the male ; interior nectaries none. *Germen* roundish ; *styles* three, bifid, reflexed, the length of the

corolla; *stigma* obtuse. *Capsule* globular, six-furrowed, scabrous, three-celled. *Seeds*, one in each cell, roundish, even-surfaced, with an appendage at the tip." *See* Cluytia *by Smith in Rees's cyclop.*

Introduced from the Cape of Good Hope, by the late Mr. Masson, in 1790.

A very rare greenhouse shrub. The drawing for the work was taken at Mr. Colvill's Nursery, in the King's Road, Chelsea, where it flowers late in the autumn.

The genus comprizes the only group contained in the Order GYNANDRIA, of the Class DIŒCIA, in the Linnæan system.

We are obliged to Mr. Brown for pointing out to us the place held by the species in the general system above quoted.

Syd. Edwards. del.   Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Jan 1. 1824.   J. Watts. sc.

PLUMERIA rubra.

Red Plumeria.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. APOCYNEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 146. *Div. I.* Germen duplex. Fructus bifollicularis. Semina non papposa.

PLUMERIA. *Suprà vol.* 6. *fol.* 480.

P. *rubra,* foliis ovato-oblongis, petiolis biglandulosis. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 1.

Plumeria rubra. *Jacq. amer.* 35. *Mill. dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 1. *Curtis's magaz.* 279. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 70. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 1242. *Smith in Rees's cyclop. in loco.*

Plumeria flore roseo odoratissimo. *Catesby carol.* 92. *tab.* 92. *Ehret pict. tab.* 10. *Trew ehret. tab.* 41.

Plumeria arborescens, ramulis crassis, foliis oblongo-ovatis, petiolis biglandulosis, floribus geminatis per spicasterminales. *Browne jam.* 181.

Nerium arboreum folio maximo obtusiore, flore incarnato. *Sloane jam.* 154. *hist.* 2. 51. *t.* 185, 186. *fig.* 1. 1.

Jasminum indicum. *Merian surinam. t.* 8.

" Leaves ovate-oblong. Flower-stalks downy, even. " Native of Jamaica and Surinam, where it is cultivated " on account of the beauty and fragrance of its blossoms, " which come out before the leaves. Merian says, it is " readily propagated and grows rapidly. In our stoves it " blossoms in July and August. The *stem* is thick and " fleshy, forming a tall shrub, or small tree, in the course " of a few months, and abounding with milky juice. *Leaves* " deciduous, scattered, stalked, a span long and one and a " half or two inches wide, oblong, somewhat ovate or el- " liptical, pointed, entire, smooth, with one thick rib, and " many transverse veins, connected by a submarginal line. " We find no traces of the two glands on the footstalks " mentioned by Linnæus, after Brown. The *flowers* are " numerous, in a terminal cymose panicle, whose stalks, in " all the specimens we have seen, are densely downy. The " corolla expands near two inches, and is rose-coloured " with a yellow mouth."

" The French name of the genus, *Frangipanier,* is ra- " ther remarkable. It is said to allude to its fragrance, " *Frangipani* being a sort of perfume, so called in France

" from its inventor, an Italian, of the Frangipani family, " so conspicuous in the Roman disturbances of the twelfth " century."

" The genus is named after Charles Plumier, a French " botanist and ecclesiastic, born in 1646. He belonged to " the religious order of Minims, and is described as of a " simplicity of character becoming his monastic profession, " if not invariably associated with it. To this he added the " most enthusiastic love of Botany, and a degree of ac- " curacy and penetration rarely excelled in that science. " He was sent, at the expense of the French King, on three " different voyages to the West Indies; and was about to " undertake a fourth, when he died of a pleurisy at Cadiz, " in 1704, aged 58."

" Besides the works published by himself, vast treasures " of his drawings, in outline, have remained in the French " libraries. The late Lord Bute obtained copies of great " numbers of these, which, after his death, passed into the " hands of Sir Joseph Banks (since then, with the whole " library and Herbarium, into those of Mr. Brown). Bo- " erhaave had previously procured copies of above 500, " done by the accurate Aubriet, under Vaillant's inspection, " which were afterwards, in great part at least, published " by John Burmann, at Amsterdam, between the years " 1755 and 1760. These plates are executed with tolerable, " but by no means infallible, accuracy, being far inferior " to what Plumier himself published. The well-meaning " editor has overloaded the book with descriptions of his " own, necessarily made from the figures, and therefore " entirely superfluous. They are indeed not unfrequently " founded upon misapprehension; nor has he been very " happy in his adaptation of his materials to Linnæan " names and principles. He ought rather, as Lamarck ob- " serves, to have given Plumier's materials without altera- " tion or addition. A careful reader may, nevertheless, " avoid being misled; as the original names and definitions " of the author are subjoined. It is a pity that nothing is " preserved of the native country, history, properties, or " colours, of each plant."

" He left no Herbarium of his own, his collection of " dried plants having been lost at sea; but he had, on va- " rious occasions, communicated dried specimens to Tour-

" nefort; and these still remain, with his hand-writing annexed, in the collections at Paris. Lister, who visited " Plumier in his cell, in the convent of Minims, at Paris, " speaks of his obliging and communicative manners, and " of his ' designs and paintings of plants, birds, fishes, and " insects, of the West Indies, all done by himself very accurately.' It appears that, notwithstanding the royal " favour, he was obliged to solicit repeatedly, and mostly " in vain, for the publication of his drawings at the King's " printing press; so imperfect is Government for science on " all occasions, and in all countries." *Smith in Rees's cyclop. in loc.*

We are requested by Mr. Lambert to say, that the PLUMERIA *tricolor* (fol. 510) of this work, is a native of Mexico, and not generally of the West Indies, as stated in the above article. It was observed in Mexico, by Mr. Bullock, in a late visit to that country, as being much cultivated for the sake of ornament.

NOTE.

Galega grandiflora *(fol. 769 of the work)* is recorded in the Synopsis Plantarum of Persoon, under the generic head TEPHROSIA; where GALEGA *rosea* of Lamarck is added as a probable synonym.

TEPHROSIA is distinguished from GALEGA principally by having " a compressed leathery pod," instead of " a knobbed cylindrical pod;" besides the difference in habit. But GALEGA *grandiflora* is no more reducible to TEPHROSIA, as now composed, than to GALEGA; and the change of name without a complete reform of the whole group huddled together under GALEGA is utterly useless, if not worse.

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GRINDELIA angustifolia.

Narrow-leaved Grindelia.

SYNGENESIA *POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.*

Nat: ord. Compositæ. *Adanson fam.* 2. 103.
Corymbiferæ. *Jussieu gen.* 177. *Div. II.* Recept. nudum. Semen papposum. Flores radiati.
Cap.

GRINDELIA. Involucrum polyphyllum imbricatum, squarrosum. *Receptaculum* nudum. *Flosculi disci* tubulosi hermaphroditi: *radii* ligulati, feminei. *Antheræ* basi nudæ. *Akenium (semen)* obliquè ovatum, sublenticulare, subtriaristatum; *aristis* glaberrimis deciduis. *Herbæ aut suffrutices. Folia alterna integra. Flores terminales lutei. Involucrum glutinosum.* Kunth nov. gen. et sp. 4. 309.

G. *angustifolia,* caulibus subcæspitosis, simplicibus, foliis inferioribus spathulatis, superioribus lineari-oblongis, serratis uninerviis. *Kunth loc. cit.*

Radix *rapiformis, crassitie digiti minoris, fusca, infernè fibris teretibus obsita.* Caules *nonnulli, cæspitosi, erecti, subpedales, simplices aut subramosi, striati, hirto-pubescentes, purpurascentes, foliati;* ramis *erectis.* Folia *alterna, inferiora petiolata, spathulata, acuta, serrato-crenata, obsoletè venosa, rigida, glabra, adjecto petiolo 15 aut 16 lineas longa, supernè 4 lineas lata; superiora sessilia, subamplexicaulia, lineari-oblonga, serrata, acuta, rigida, uninervia, suprà glabriuscula, subtùs scabriuscula, 9 lineas longa, 2 vel $2\frac{1}{2}$ lata.* Flores *in apice caulis et ramorum solitarii, erecti, magnitudine* Inulæ britannicæ. Involucrum *semiglobosum, polyphyllum; foliolis creberrimis, imbricatis, lanceolatis, rigidis, apicem versus squarrosis, viridibus; exterioribus brevioribus.* Receptaculum *planiusculum, nudum.* Flosculi disci *creberrimi, tubulosi, hermaphroditi;* radii *cerebri ligulati feminei.* Flosculi hermaphroditi: Corolla *flava, infundibuliformis, tubulosa, 5 dentata, glabra; dentibus ovatis obtusiusculis.* Antheræ *basi nudæ, inclusæ.* Germen *breve sublenticulare glabrum.* Stylus *glaber.* Stigma *bipartitum exsertum.* Akenium (semen) *obliquè obovatum, sublenticulare, glabrum, sublæve, fuscum, triaristatum, $\frac{3}{4}$ lineæ longum, aristis æqualibus erectis glaberrimis, corollam subæquantibus, deciduis.* Flosculi feminei: Corolla *flava, tubo brevi tenui; ligula lanceolata 3-dentata, patente, nervosa glabra, 6 aut 7 lineas longa, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lineæ lata. Germ. et semen prorsùs ut in flosculo hermaphrodito.* Kunth loc. cit.

The species comes extremely near to Grindelia *inuloides* of this work (fol. 248), differing by scarcely any thing else than the form of the leaf and simple stem.

Native of Mexico; where it grows at the elevation of 1100 fathom above the level of the sea.

Lately introduced by Mr. Lambert: and is cultivated in the open garden at Boyton, in Wiltshire, where it forms a large bush of single stems from three to four feet high; is in full blossom, and in great beauty, from August till the frost sets in. The flowers are about the size of those of our common Inula *britannica*.

NOTE.

In the article Narcissus *Sabini* (fol. 762) of this work, contributed by Mr. J. Lindley, the following synonym, from Parkinson's Paradisus, should have been inserted. It clearly belongs to the species:

Pseudonarcissus juncifolius luteus serotinus. *Parkinson parad.* 106. *tab.* 107. *fig.* 8.

We have lately seen an authentic sample of Gnidia *imbricata*, a species published in fol. 757 of this work, under the erroneous title *denudata*, and can have no doubt (indeed we never had any) that the plant of that article is the true *imbricata;* and must suppose the ingenious Botanist, to whom we owe this contribution, had no opportunity of comparing the drawing with an authentic sample. No distinction, even in regard to variety, was necessary to be added; our plant being of the true type of Gnidia *imbricata*.

We take this method of acknowledging the receipt of a valuable treatise on Verbascum (" Monographia generis Verbasci"), sent to us by the author, Dr. Schrader, from Gottingen; and also of the tract " De Asperifoliis Linnei Commentatio," by the same hand; and have only to regret that we have no equivalent to return for so useful an advance.

A " Mémoire sur les Dipsacées," by Dr. Thomas Coulter, has also been received; and we beg the acceptance of our thanks to the author.

IXORA crocata.

Colvill's new Chinese Ixora.

TETRANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. RUBIACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 196. *Div. VI.* Fructus monocarpus bilocularis dispermus. Stamina 4. *Folia opposita, caulis plerùmque frutescens.*

IXORA. *Suprà vol.* 2. *fol.* 10.

I. *crocata*, foliis firmis subcoriaceis, ovali-lanceolatis deorsùm longiùs attenuatis; cymis copiosifloris decompositis confertis fastigiatis; calyce brevissimo, dentibus ovato-acutatis; limbi laciniis cuneato-obovatis, tubo ter magisve brevioribus; antheris sessilibus; styli medio parcè piloso.

Folia 4-5 *uncialia latitudine sesquiunciali vel majore, erecto-patentia, acutula:* stipulæ *virentes, infernè latissimæ, aristâ subulatâ abruptè terminatæ.* Cymæ *decompositæ densiores erectæ fastigiatæ convexiusculæ:* pedunculi primarii *rubri teretes, pube subtili conspersi,* bracteis *binis oppositis brevissimis oblato-acuminatis coloratis arctè ad divisuras subtensi vel lapsarum vestigio annulato-impressi:* secundarii *trichotomi:* proprii *uniflori, breves, basi bracteati.* Cal. *brevissimus coccineus glaber, dentibus quinque ovato-acuminatis.* Corolla *crocea, erecta glabra:* tubus *sesquiuncialis:* limbus *diametro subunciali, laciniis cuneato-obovatis divaricato-explanatis subæqualibus, tubo ter magisve brevioribus.* Antheræ *flavæ sessiles adnatæ introrsæ (æstivatione oblongæ quadrisulcæ fulvæ apice glanduloso acuto luteo terminatæ, basi lutescentes glandulosæ obtusæ, filamento subnullo vel brevissimo).* Stylus *capillaris, tubo æqualis, ruber, medio vel juxtà parcè pilosus; cæterum glaber.*

Said to have been lately introduced by Mr. Colvill from China, and to have flowered this autumn (for the first time) in the hothouse of the Chelsea Nursery, under the skilful superintendance of Mr. Sweet; who thinks it distinct from the well-known IXORA *coccinea* (Curtis's magaz. 169; IXORA *stricta* of the Flora Indica, *chinensis* of Lamarck, and *flammea* of Salisbury and Smith in Rees's Cyclopedia; but certainly not *coccinea* of Linnæus, which is *grandiflora* (fol. 154) of the present work), by a firmer thicker leathery paler green leaf, by segments to the corolla which are not round, as well as by general habit, and an orange-red inflorescence

We have had no opportunity of comparing our plant with the one to which it comes so near, but have relied entirely upon the judgment of Mr. Sweet in respect to the propriety of separating the two.

We are not sure that our plant is not the true *chinensis* of Lamarck; which may, after all, be distinct from the *coccinea* of Curtis's Magazine and the Hortus Kewensis, of which it has been perhaps with too uncritical an investigation made the synonym.

EPIDENDRUM cuspidatum.

Yellow fringed-flowered Epidendrum.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 61. *Brown prod.* 1. 300. *Div. IV.* Anthera terminalis mobilis decidua. Massæ pollinis demùm cereaceæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 205.

EPIDENDRUM. Suprà vol. 1. *fol.* 67.

E. *cuspidatum*, foliis sæpè trinis, spica remota pauciflora; limbi laciniis duabus interioribus latioribus subrhombeo-lanceolatis cuspidatis; labelli lamina triloba, lobis lateralibus fimbriato-incisis, medio lineari integerrimo.

Epidendrum cuspidatum. *Loddiges's bot. cab.* 10.

Epidendrum ciliare. *Curtis's magaz.* 463; *(nec Linnæi.)*

Scapus *erectiusculus, simplex tereti-compressus, virens, cicatricibus remotis annulatus infernè versus attenuatus, vaginis compressis alternis sphacelatis densè parallelèque nervosis ad flores usque vestitus.* Vaginæ *ex imis longioribus (biuncialibus) supernè versus descrescentes, lineari-lanceolatæ, rectissimæ, bifariam alternæ.* Folium (2-3?) *coriaceum, firmum, erectiusculum, scapo subæquale, supra virens lucidum, subtus opacum pallidum, 4-unciale latitudine* $\frac{2}{3}$ *vel* $\frac{3}{4}$ *partes unciæ, costâ media prominente, apice obtuso mucronulato.* Spica *remotæ pauci-(3-) flora, axi geniculato-flexuosâ:* bracteæ *geminatæ, arido-membranaceæ tenues, germine breviores, lanceolato-lineares, cuspidatæ.* Germen *viride biunciale vel magis, obsoletè trigonum, crassitudine pennæ minoris, esulcum, glabrum, erectiusculum, corollæ lacinias exsuperans.* Corollæ *laciniæ exteriores ligulato-lanceolatæ elongatæ cuspidatæ striatæ, interioribus duabus tenuioribus duplo fermè angustiores.* Columna *alba erecta clavato-cylindracea, diametro ferè pennæ columbinæ, subtrigono-teres, apice anticè protuberans cum cavo infundibuliformi labellifero, posticè antherifera membranula alba laciniata marginata.* Labellum *columnam anticè cuniculato-decurrens, limbi laciniis æquale:* unguis *brevis, latus truncato-lobatus, supernè patens utrinque infernè canaliculato-connivens:* lamina *tripartita,* lobis lateralibus *deflexis, semiovato-rotundis, orâ externâ laciniato-fimbriatâ lacinulis angustissimis profundissimis;* medio *istis æquali integerrimo subulato-lineari, apice non dilatato, lateribus deflexis, filo longo præfixo.* Anthera *convexa.* Massæ pollinis *flavæ complanatæ inæquilateri-conoideæ, filis binis supra furcatis longioribus per paria connexa.* Stigma *anticum, intrà frontem capitelli columnæ reconditum.*

Received by Messrs. Loddiges, of the Hackney Nursery, in 1808, from the island of Dominica.

Drawn at the Chelsea Nursery, where it is cultivated by Mr. Colvill in the hothouse.

In Curtis's Botanical Magazine the plant has been,

perhaps too hastily, confounded with Epidendrum *ciliare* of Linnæus; from which it is distinguished in the following article of the Botanical Cabinet, and, as it seems, with some reason.

"Differs from *ciliare* in often having three leaves; "whereas there are never more than two in that. The pe-"tals also are very differently formed in *ciliare;* these be-"ing all equal, slender, and much curved. In the present "species the three exterior petals are equal, and remarkably "stiff and pointed; the two interior very broad, spreading "in the form of wings: this disposition of the petals pro-"duces a very remarkable appearance. The middle seg-"ment in the lip of the nectary in this sort is quite linear; "in *ciliare* it is subulate and much longer. The whole "plant is of much larger growth." *Loddiges's bot. cab.* 1. *n.* 10.

The flower in *cuspidatum* is yellow; in *ciliare*, greenish white.

We had no opportunity of comparing the two plants while in blossom, having only received a sample of the one before us. As far as we can judge, they seem to belong to distinct types; and Mr. Brown appeared to incline to the same opinion.

[illegible]art. del. [illegible] by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Mar 1. 1824. S. Watts sc.

EPIDENDRUM ciliare.

Fringed Epidendrum.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 61. *Brown prod.* 1. 300. *Div. IV.* Anthera terminalis mobilis decidua. Massæ pollinis demum cereaceæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 205.

EPIDENDRUM. Suprà vol. 1. *fol.* 67.

E. *ciliare,* foliis constanter binis, spica remota pauciflorâ, labelli lamina triloba lobis duobus exterioribus fimbriato-incisis, medio subtili aristiformi setaceo integerrimo: limbi laciniis duabus interioribus lineari-lanceolatis.

Epidendrum ciliare. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 2. 1349. *Jacq. amer.* 224. 179. *fig.* 89. *Swartz nov. act. ups.* 6. 69. *Willd. sp. pl.* 4. 119. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 219; *(exclusâ citatione bot. magaz.* 463. *rectiùs ad E.* cuspidatum *pertinente). Redouté liliac.* 82.

Helleborine graminea, foliis rigidis carinatis. *Plum. sp.* 9. *ic.* 179. *fig.* 2.

Native of the West Indies. Introduced in 1790 by Mr. Edward Elcock. Drawn at the Chelsea Nursery, where it is cultivated by Mr. Sweet, the superintendant in the hot-house.

Stems several, cylindrical, knobby, a little thicker upwards than downwards, owing to the remains of the by-gone foliage; smooth like the rest of the plant. *Leaves* cauline, alternate, sheathing at the base, spreading oblong, obtuse, firm, deep green. *Flowers* from two to five, large, white, in a thin loose spike: *axis* or *rachis* cylindrical, green, smooth, branching: *bractes* oblong, half embracing, becoming sphacelate, placed at the base of the spike and the branches. *Corolla* sixparted: 3 *outer segments* exactly alike, oblong, narrow, pointed, slightly revolute: 2 *inner ones* resembling the three outer, but whiter, a little sharper pointed, slightly waved and slanted: *Labellum* adhering by its base to the column, spurless; *unguis* involute, semi-cylindrically channelled; *limb* spreading, deeply three-parted, middle division long, linear, fine, simple, pointed, two lateral divisions a little shorter, much wider, entire at the inner edge, deeply fringed on the outer by the fine linear pointed slips into which it is cut. *Germen* running into the

pedicle: *column* upright, semicylindrical, connected in front with the labellum, and terminated at the summit by a hollow containing the *stamen:* in front, beneath this hollow, the *stigma* is borne: the *anther* is contained within an orbicular lidshaped case or shell; is of an hemispherical form, with two roundish cells.

The plant has been ascertained, by an authentic sample, to belong to the EPIDENDRUM *ciliare* of Linnæus, with which *cuspidatum* of the preceding article has been pretty generally confounded.

LOASA acanthifolia.

Acanthus-leaved Nettle-plant.

POLYANDRIA *MONOGYNIA* (POLYADELPHIA *POLYANDRIA*).

Nat. ord. ONAGRARIÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 317. *Div. V.* Genera onagrariis affinia.

LOASEÆ. *Jussieu in ann. du mus.* 5. 21; *et suprà vol.* 8. *fol.* 667.

LOASA. *Suprà vol.* 8. *fol.* 667.

L. *acanthifolia,* foliis oppositis pinnatifidis; superioribus sessilibus: calyce reflexo: petalis apice bidentatis. *Lamarck encyc.* 3. 579.

Loasa acanthifolia. *Jussieu in ann. du mus.* 4. 25. *tab.* 3. *fig.* 2. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 1176. *Persoon syn.* 2. 71.

Loasa nitida. *Bot. mag.* 2372?

Ortiga chilensis urens Acanthi folio. *Feuillé peruv.* 2. 757. *t.* 43.

A. LOASA sclareæfolia *Juss. discrepat foliis profundiùs sinuates, calycino limbo breviore, petalis eodem ferè triplo longioribus, squamulis apice dilatatis trilobis, lobo medio minore emarginato, extus triappendiculatis, appendicibus filiformibus basi junctus et apice uniglandulosis.* Jussieu loc. cit.

Erecta, altitudine ferè humana: caulis *cylindricus ramosus lætè virens, fistulosus, diametro linearum* 15-16. *aculeis gracilibus pungentissimis bilinearibus hispidus.* Folia *ampla, opposita pinnatifida incisa dentata profundè virentia, ex Feuillæo* ARGEMONES mexicanæ *haud absimilia, dodrantatia latitudine subsemissidali, pilis strictis rigidiusculis pungentibus consita*; inferiora *petiolata,* petiolis *canaliculatis amplexicaulibus hispidis triuncialibus vel circitèr;* superiora *sessilia.* Pedunculi *axillares solitarii, cylindracei, hispidi, apice uniflori.* Calycis *segmenta angusta lanceolata acuminata reflexa.* Petala *quinque, stellato-divaricata, calyce longiora, apice cochleari-cava, lacinulis duabus corniculorum instar terminata, extrinsecùs hispida profundè viridia, intrinsecùs coccinea:* squamæ petalinæ *luteæ, concavæ,* 5 *lineares costis tribus rubris verticalibus percursæ.* Lam. l. c. (Ex gallico vers.)

Lately introduced from Chili, where it is native.

Drawn at the gardens of the Horticultural Society, in which it had been raised from imported seed.

The species was originally observed by the learned and ingenious Chevalier de Lamarck.

If incautiously handled, the plant inflicts a very smart sting, like the rest of the genus; from which circumstance the species have all acquired the name of *Ortiga* (Nettle) among the Spanish colonists.

MARANTA bicolor.

Comtesse de Vandes' Maranta.

MONANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CANNÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 62; (*inclusis* SCITAMINEIS).
CANNEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 307; (*exclusis* SCITAMINEIS).
MARANTA. *Suprà vol.* 5. *fol.* 385.

M. *bicolor,* foliis ovato-subrotundis, suprà discolori-virentibus, caule erecto longioribus.

We did not see the plant from which our draughtsman took the annexed figure; of course can give no further description than must be founded on that figure.

A native of the Brazils, from whence it was received by Comtesse de Vandes, and is cultivated in the hothouse at Bayswater, where the drawing was taken.

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Piccadilly Ap. 1. 1824. S. Watts sc.

BANKSIA australis.

Tree Banksia.

TETRANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Proteæ. *Jussieu gen.* 79. *Div. I.*
Proteaceæ. *Brown in trans. linn. soc.* 10. 46. *Div. II. Sect.* B. *Subdivis. I.*
BANKSIA. Suprà vol. 8. *fol.* 688.

B. *australis*, foliis linearibus truncatis mucronulatis margine recurvis integris subtùs reticulato-venosis, ramulis ultimis, bracteis amenti obtusis subæqualibus apice tomentosis, perianthii laminis carinâ obsoletissimâ sericea, caule arboreo. *Brown in linn. trans.* 10. 206; *et in prod.* 1. 393.

The species forms a tree in New Holland, where it was observed, and its distinctions from other nearly connected kinds defined by Mr. Brown; who has kindly confirmed the specific identity of our sample with that in his Herbarium.

First introduced by Mr. Colvill; with whom it flowered this summer in the greenhouse at Chelsea. We do not find it taken up in the last edition of the Kew Catalogue.

A proof sheet or two of the second volume of the "Flora Indica," printing at Serampore, having been forwarded to Mr. Lambert, we have extracted a fuller account of the Brexia *madagascariensis* of a former part of this work (vol. 9. fol. 730) than we were then enabled to give.

The tree is native of Madagascar; but was met with by Dr. Roxburgh at the Mauritius, in the garden called Reduité, belonging to the Governor. The seed was carried by the Doctor to Bengal, and plants raised from it in the Calcutta garden, whence some have found their way into that of Comtesse de Vandes at Bayswater.

"A small sparingly branched, slender *tree*, with pretty even brownish *bark*. *Branches* elongated, ascending, round, smooth, glaucous, as are all the other parts; *young shoots* somewhat angular, subcandent. *Leaves* scattered, approximate, most ascending or bent in one direction, coriaceous,

firm, obovate or cuneate-oblong, with a very blunt rounded end, entire, tapering downwards, 2-5 inches long; *those of the young shoots* are oblong with parallel margins, often measuring a span in length; glaucous and opaque on both sides, perfectly smooth, very pale underneath, with a keeled elevated midrib and alternate obscure nerves; veins almost imperceptible, edges slightly recurved. *Petiole* round, recurved, slightly furrowed, with a scarcely swelled jointed base. *Stipules* none. *Umbel* solitary, lateral or terminal, nodding, half the length of the leaves, rounded, obscurely bifid, on a compressed broadish flaccid *peduncle* which is 3 times longer than the petiole, somewhat 2-lobed and thickened at the apex. *Flowers* large coriaceous, pale-green, inodorous, on clavate rounded *pedicles* which are ½ an inch long with a number of ovate fleshy *scales* surrounding their base. *Calyx* cupshaped flattish short close-pressed to the bottom of the corolla, permanent, with 5 ovate acute teeth. *Corolla* campanulate with a wide 5-cornered *tube* and spreading *limb;* about half an inch long. *Æstivation* imbricate. *Petals* very thick and leathery, broad oblong, with parallel sharp alternately imbricating margins; *apex* rounded, subacute, the inside convex towards the middle; *base* retuse, thickened, inserted on the outside of the *nectary. Filaments* 5, fleshy, thick, subulate, ascending, a little curved, alternating with the petals: *anthers* oblong, large, erect, slightly convergent, bilocular, bursting along the margins, inserted by the base. *Disk* or *nectary* fleshy, narrow, green, permanent, surrounding the base of the germen, having 5 marks on the convex outside for the insertion of the petals; fringed at the margin by numerous subulate short upright uneven teeth, among which the filaments are inserted. *Germen* superior, large, ovate, 5-cornered, 5-celled, with numerous subulate transverse *ovula* attached to the axis in a double row; continuously tapered into a very short thick *style. Stigma* 5-lobed, reaching the base of the anthers; *lobes* ovate, acute, erect. *Drupe* oblong rounded, with five slender raised ribs, hence 5-cornered, about 2 inches long, of a cinerous grey, marked with numerous small obsoletely raised papillæ (pimples) like the rind of an orange, surrounded at the base by the withered remains of the calyx and disk, terminated rather abruptly by a subconical 5-cornered blunt top, about ⅔ of an inch long; 5-celled, cells smooth and polished on the inside. *Putamen (shell)* of a bony hardness, 2 lines thick. *Seeds* numerous, horizontal, smooth, of a shining brown, ovate, slightly angular, about the size of those of a raisin, attached at the apex by a short funiculus to the inner angle of each cell. *Integuments* 2: *inner* pale, membranous. *Embryo* ovate, amygdalaceous: *cotyledons* ovate, obtuse: *radicle* cylindric, centripetal. The margins of the tender brownish leaves are marked with remote glandular minute globular teethlets, which are easily rubbed off, leaving no vestige on the cartilaginous margin. It is only in this state that the leaves appear denticulate, with both surfaces lucid and varnished as it were, and slightly glandularly dotted. As they grow old, all appearances vanish entirely, and they become entire, smooth, and glaucous." *Roxb. fl. ind.* 2. 312.

CYPRIPEDIUM venustum.

Spotted-leaved Ladies' Slipper.

GYNANDRIA *DIANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 64. *Brown prod.* 1. 300. *Div.* Diandria.

CYPRIPEDIUM. Labellum ventricosum, inflatum (nunc saccatum). *Columna* posticè terminata lobo petaloideo (stamine sterili), antheras distinguente. *Petala dua antica* sæpiùs connata. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 220.

C. *venustum,* foliis distachyo-patentibus, equitantibus, lanceolato-oblongis, acute canaliculatis enerviis, supra triste glaucescentibus, maculis obscuris informibus laxè notatis, subtus purpureo-punctatis, scapo villoso.

Cypripedium venustum. *Wallich MSS. Curtis's magaz.* 2129.

Acaulis. Folia firmiuscula, radicalia, plura ad plurima, alternè et imbricatè bifaria, basi equitantia supernè recurvo-patentia, oblonga, acutata, altè et acutissimè carinata, 4-5-uncialia latitudine subunciali, ex glauco tristè virentia, opaca, papillulis atomoideis veluti in Araneæ epidermidi densè pruinata, cartilagine subtili marginata, supra maculis saturatioribus subliteratis laxè sparsa, avenia, enervia, subtùs glabriora pallidiora et punctis purpureis rotundis varie approximatis vel passìm confluentibus et modò in lineas catenatis sparsa. Scapus *rigidus foliis parum altior, erectus, teres, marmorato-maculosus, villosus, pennâ corvinâ crassior.* Germen *sessile oblongum villosum spatha brevius, costis rotundatis, 3 alternis minoribus.* Corollam *recentem completam nequimus habere; sed ex tabula* CYPRIPEDII insignis *pluribus videtur diversam.*

Our plant is a recent acquisition from the East Indies, and the first that has accrued to the genus from that country. Independent of novelty and beauty, the paramount importance of conformity in the structure of those organs which have been adopted for generic standard, receives from this species an unprecedented illustration, even when contending with extreme anomaly of habit. Who of us, if he could have been apprized of this difference alone, that would not have prognosticated such consequent distinction in those parts, termed from their influence essential, that would at least have justified the removal of plants of so heterogeneous an appearance into separate groups? But he will find, upon inspection, that the present species can, with no more propriety, be kept from a place in CYPRIPEDIUM than those which rank in that genus by almost indefinable gradation.

The drawing was taken in the hothouse of Mr. Colvill's Nursery at Chelsea; where the plant grows in company with many others of the tribe from tropical countries, in a column formed of the rinds of cocoa-nuts, intended by Mr. Sweet, who superintends that extensive establishment, as a substitute for the decaying trunks of the forest, on which they are usually found in their native places.

Leaves radical, of a rather firm consistence, but not thick; several or many, alternately and imbricately two-ranked, equidistant (or alternately and mutually interclasping), recurvedly spreading, oblong, pointed, sharply and deeply keeled, 4-5 inches long by about one broad, apparently without veins or nerves, with a fine cartilaginous margin of a dull glaucous and opaque green, with the epidermis finely shagreened like the coat of a spider, loosely spotted on the upper side with darker shapeless marks that remind us of the letters of some oriental alphabet, freckled at the paler under side with deep purple dots, sometimes confluent and sometimes linearly catenated. *Stem* a little taller than the leaves, marbled with purple stains, rigid, upright, round, and somewhat roughly furred. *Germen* oblong, rather more than half an inch in length, furred, six-furrowed, the ridges alternately larger. We could not obtain the fresh perfect corolla for inspection; but, judging from the figures, we think it must differ, in several material points, from the *insigne* subsequently introduced from the same country.

The genus is the only one of its natural order that comes into the Order Diandria, of the Class Gynandria, which comprizes all the rest in the Order Monandria. It is also remarkable as the only group of the natural order where it belongs, that has a middle sterile filament with two fertile side ones. In all others the middle filament bears the only anther present; while those at the sides are obliterated in the view of certain Botanists, and their existence questionable.

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3.1.1824.

INDIGOFERA endecaphylla.

Eleven-leaved Guinea Indigo.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 345. *Div. VI.* Corolla irregularis papilionacea. Stamina 10 diadelpha. Legumen uniloculare (in Astragalo et Biserrula biloculare) bivalve. *Herbæ aut frutices aut arbusculæ; folia impari-pinnata.*—PAPILIONACEÆ. *Brown in append. to Flind. voy.* 2. 552.

INDIGOFERA. Suprà in appendice Voluminis 3.

I. *endecaphylla,* foliis pinnatis, foliis 11 oblongis, glabris, apice mucronatis; stipulis subulatis; floribus spicatis axillaribus; leguminibus angulosis reflexis villosis; caule herbaceo, basi prostrato. *Palissot de Beauvois fl. d'Oware et de Benin.* 2. 44. *tab.* 84.

Indigofera endecaphylla. *Jacq. ic. rar.* 3. *tab.* 570. *collect.* 2. 358. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 1233.

Radix *ramosa, longa, calamum crassa, albida, et annua,* caules *promit plures prostratos in ambitum bipedales calamo graciliores teretes glabros, infernè ramosos virides.* Folia *sunt alterna, bifaria patentissima; pinnata ex foliolis utrinque quinis cum terminali impari, obversè ovatis, obtusis integerrimis, brevissimè petiolatis, alternis, suprà virentibus, dorso pallidioribus, ad oculum armatum obductis utrinque setulis albidis et decumbentibus.* Spicæ *axillares unciales solitariæ pedunculatæ, erectæ compactæ oblongæ.* Pedicelli *proprie minuti.* Perianthium *villosum.* Corolla *saturatè rubra.* Vexillum *ad unguem puncta alba gerit.* Alæ *planæ cum intermedia* carinâ *antrorsùm porriguntur.* Vexillum *erigitur, supra unguem reflexum.* Legumina *fusca rectiuscula 4-gona, villosalæ, stylo persistente acuminata, uncialia, pendula:* semina *plura reniformia nitida cinerea reliqua in charactere generico congruunt omnimodò cum* INDIGOFERA dendroidi. *Jacq. l. c.*

The species was observed by M. Palissot de Beauvois, in the territories of Oware and Benin, on the coast of Africa. It is one of those represented by a coloured plate in the costly publication of that traveller, and supposed to be the plant that affords the dye used by the negroes of those regions to colour the calico for their principal garment (called by the French *pagne).*

We owe the introduction of it into this country to Mr. George Don, a skilful and assiduous collector in the service of the Horticultural Society. It flowered this summer in the garden at Chiswick, where the drawing was taken.

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CALCEOLARIA crenata.

Crenate-leaved Ladies' Slipper.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. SCROPHULARIÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 117. *Div. II.* Staminæ 2.
SCROPHULARINÆ. *Brown suprà vol.* 9. *fol.* 725.
CALCEOLARIA. Suprà vol. 9. *fol.* 723.

C. *crenata*, foliis sessilibus oblongis acutis crenatis, floribus cymosis caules et ramulos terminantibus. *Lamarck encyc.* 1. 556.

Calceolaria crenata. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 108. *Vahl enumer.* 1. 185.

Folia RHINANTHI Cristæ Galli *non absimilia.* Caulis *(fruticosus teres* v.) *subbipedalis, villosa, foliosa, ramis pluribus erectis.* Folia *sesquipollicaria opposita, sessilia, subsemiamplexicaulia, oblonga acuminata crenata, suprà (villosa* v.) *virentia, subtùs pallida, subiuncialia latitudine maximâ* 4-7-*lineari.* Flores *corymbosi, caulem ramulosque terminantes. (Ex gall. vers.)*

The species was originally observed in Peru by Joseph de Jussieu; and it is from a sample brought to France by him that a description was taken by the Chevalier de Lamarck, who rightly notices the resemblance of the foliage to the common Yellow Rattle of our hay-fields (RHINANTHUS *Cristæ Galli).*

The plant was introduced from Chili by the Horticultural Society, and the drawing was taken in the hothouse at Chiswick, in the garden belonging to that association.

Tropeolum peregrinum. *Suprà vol.* 9. *fol.* 718.

We find that we had overlooked an emendation in regard to the subject of the above article. Sir James Smith has ascertained, by critical comparison of a sample in the Linnæan Herbarium in his possession, that the plant of our article, is not the *peregrinum* of Linnæus, for which it has been mistaken by so many authors in succession. The front of our page should be changed as follows:

TROPÆOLUM aduncum.

Crooked-spur Indian Cress.

Nat. ord. TROPEOLEÆ. *Jussieu in mém. mus.* 3. 447. *Decand. prod.* 1. 683.

TROPÆOLUM. *Cal.* 5-partitus, lobo superiore calcarato. *Pet.* 5, inæqualia, 3 inferiora minora aut evanida. *Stamina* 8 ab ipsa basi libera. *Carpella* 3, suberosa reniformia, indehiscentia, hinc sulcata, rotundata. *Semina* magna, exalbuminosa loculum suum implentia et hujus cavitate conformia. *Decand. l. c.*

T. *aduncum*, foliis peltinerviis subreniformibus 5-7-lobis, lobis integris mucronatis; petalis duobus superioribus lobatis mucronatis, tribus inferioribus minoribus fimbriatis, calcare adunco petalorum superiorum longitudini. *Decand. prod.* 1. 184.

Tropæolum aduncum. *Smith tour.* 1. 158.

Tropæolum peregrinum. *Jacq. hort. schoenb. t.* 98. *Andrews's reposit.* 597. *Curtis's magaz.* 1351. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 2. 339. *Kunth nov. gen. et spec.* 5. 252.

M. Decandolle seems to doubt, whether the *peregrinum* of Linnæus had been derived from the sample in the Herbarium, or from the figure in Feuillée's work, quoted as the synonym by the founder of the species, and which is the same with the *dipetalum* of Flora Peruviana. It is evident that Feuillée's plant and the one of the Herbarium are specifically distinct.

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Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Ap. 1. 1824

J. Watts sc.

TRIBULUS cistoides.

Cistus-flowered Caltrops.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. RUTACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 296. *Div. I.* Folia stipulacea sæpiùs opposita.

ZYGOPHYLLEÆ. *Brown gen. rem. in Flind. voy.* 2.—Calyx sepalis 5 distinctis aut vix basi subconnexis. *Pet.* 5. sepalis alterna, receptaculo inserta. *Stam.* 10 distincta, hypogina, 5 sepalis, 5 petalis opposita. *Ovar.* unicum 5-loculare. *Styli* 5 in unum coaliti, interapice summo subdistincti. *Caps.* carpellis 5 plus minus inter se et axi centrali adnatis constans, loculis ad angulum superiùs dehiscentibus, sæpiùs polyspermis, aut monospermis, nec cocculiferis nec arilliferis. *Sem.* albuminosa aut sæpiùs exalbuminosa, embryone recto, radiculâ superâ, cotyledonibus foliaceis. *Herbæ frutices arboresve habitû vario, foliis basi stipulaceis, sæpiùs compositis, in* ZYGOPHYLLEIS *veris oppositis, alternis autem in* ZYGOPHYLLEIS *spuriis, hic forsàn nexû laxiori alligatis.*

Ordo medius inter OXALIDEAS *et* RUTACEAS; *à prioribus distinguitur stylo unico nec multiplici, seminibus exarillatis, et foliis constantiùs stipulaceis et oppositis; à posterioribus differt carpellorum structura, nempè absentiâ cocculorum elasticorum in* RUTACEIS *veris adeo notabilium. Ab iis distinguitur etiam primâ fronte ob stipulas ad basin folii cujusque binas.* Decand. prod. 1. 703.

Div. I. ZYGOPHYLLEÆ VERÆ OPPOSITIFOLIÆ.

TRIBULUS. Cal. 5-sepalus deciduus. *Pet.* 5, patentia. *Stam.* 10. *Stylus* nullus. *Carpella* 5 axi annexa triangularia indehiscentia dura, extùs in spinas tuberculatas aut alas exserta, intùs transversè pluriloculari, rariùs unilocularia, *semina* in loculis solitaria horizontalia exalbuminosa. *Cotyledones* crassiusculæ. *Gærtn. sem.* 1. *t.* 69.) *Herbæ diffusæ. Folia abruptè pinnata. Stipulæ membranacea.* Pedicelli *axillares* 1-*flori solitarii. Flores sæpiùs flavi.* Decand. l. c.

T. *cistoides,* foliis 8-jugis, foliolis subæqualibus subtùs sericeis, pedicellis petioli longitudine. *Decand. l. c.*

Tribulus cistoides. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 1. *Mill. dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 3. *Jacq. hort. schœnb.* 1. 54. *t.* 103. *Collect. suppl.* 109. *Swartz obs.* 171. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 567. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 3. 42.

Tribulus terrestris major curassavicus. *Herm. parad.* 236. *t.* 236.

Tribulus terrestris major americanaæ argemones flore flavo. *Pluck alm.* 374. *tab.* 67. *f.* 1.

Radix *perennis, lignosa, tandem supra terram protuberans, fuscescens, fusiformis cum cruribus lateralibus pluribus, pollicem crassa.* Caules *plures, annui, in orbem prostrati, apice adscendentes, ramosi, teretes, hirsuti, purpurascentes, pennæ columbinæ crassitie, pedales et ultra.* Folia *disticha, abruptè pinnata,* 8 *juga, inferiora alterna, superiora ad flores opposita, costâ à duabus ad tres uncias longa, pilosa: foliolis oblongis obtusulis cum mucrone innocuo, integerrimis, subpetiolatis suprà glabriusculis ad oras cilialutis, subtùs pilis decumbentibus ad lentem obtectis, plus minus* 8-*linearibus viridibus. In oppositis foliis, alternum semper est altero opposito duplo breviùs et duntaxat* 4-*jugum, idque alternantibus vicibus.* Stipulæ *lanceolatæ, acuminatæ,*

pilosulæ, patentissimæ. Pedunculi *uniflori solitarii axillares ex foliis brevioribus, teretes, erecti, unciales, pilosuli.* Flores *elegantes, suaveolentes.* Calycis *pentaphylli foliolæ lanceolata, acuta, concava, patentissima, ex flavo virentia, hirsuta.* Pet. 5, *calycem superantia, ampla, obversè ovata, obtusissima lutea.* Anth. *oblongæ, erectæ, luteæ.* Germ. *hirsutum, oblongum, viride, longitudine staminum.* Stylus *nullus.* Stig. *obtusum.* Capsula *fusca* 4 *spinosa.* Jacq. l. c.

The Order Zygophylleæ was proposed by Mr. Brown, in the Appendix to Flinders's Voyage, and adopted in the Prodromus of Mons. Decandolle; who describes it as coming between Rutaceæ and Oxalideæ; differing from the former by a single style, seed without arillus, a foliage more uniformly opposite and furnished with stipules; from the latter by the structure of the seed-vessels, which do not consist of the elastic cocculi so remarkable in *Rutaceæ.*

The present species is native of South America; and was cultivated by Miller, in the Chelsea Garden, as far back as 1752. The popular name of "Caltrops" has been adopted from the seed-vessels of the common European species (Tribulus *terrestris)*, well known to Gerarde and our oldest herbalists. The thorns of the seed-vessels are compared with the spikes of the instrument called "Caltrops."

It is with pleasure we find the consummate talents, sagacity, and industry, with which M. Decandolle is indisputably endowed, directed to an object that they may accomplish to the great advantage of science, instead of struggling with impossibilities; and we congratulate our readers on the appearance of the first volume of the Prodromus of a general system, in which the known species will find a place in their respective divisions, with only a short notice of the distinctions, and one or two select synonyms.

The drawing was taken in the hothouse of the Horticultural Society.

M. Hart. del. Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Ap. 1. 1824. S. Watts. sc.

PORTULACA pilosa.

Hairy Brasilian Purslane.

DODECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. PORTULACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 312. *Div. I.* Fructus unilocularis. *PORTULACA. Cal.* superus bipartitus, tardiùs basi circumscissus et deciduus. *Petala* 5, rariùs 4, basi calycis inserta, ipsoque longiora, sessilia, æqualia. *Stamina* crebra, ibidem inserta, corollâ breviora. *Filamenta* libera. *Antheræ* biloculares, longitudinalitèr dehiscentes. *Ovarium (germen)* inferum vel semiinferum, uniloculare; *ovulis* crebris. *Stylus* unus, supernè 3-8-fidus. *Capsula* unilocularis, polysperma, circumscissa. *Placentæ* tot quot stigmata, fundo capsulæ affixæ, quibus semina per podospermia (funiculi umbilicales) insident. *Semina* subcochleato-lenticularia, tuburculato-scabra. *Integumentum exterius* crustaceum fragile, *interius* tenuissimè membranaceum. *Embryo* teres endospermis (albumini) centrali farinoso circumpositus. *Radicula* supera. Herbæ *succulentæ.* Folia *sparsa, interdum subverticillata, carnosa, integerrima, in axillis fasciculo pilorum instructa.* Flores *terminales, solitarii, gemini, aut plures congesti, bracteis pilisque involucrati.* Corollæ *flavæ, roseæ, aut purpureæ.* Kunth nov. gen. et spec. 6. 71.

P. *pilosa,* foriis sublatis alternis; axillis pilosis, floribus sessilibus terminalibus. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2.

Portulaca pilosa. *Mill. dict. ed.* 8. *n.* 2. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 860. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 3. 147.

Portulaca curassavica, angusto longo lucidoque folio, procumbens. *Commel. hort. amst.* 1. 9. *tab.* 5.

Portulaca curassavica languinosa procumbens. *Herman. parad.* 215, *cum tab.*

Anacampseros supina minor, foliis linearibus turgidis, floribus summis ramulis confertis. *Browne jam.* 234.

Said to have been cultivated in the King's garden, at Hampton Court, in 1690.

Drawn from a plant which flowered in the collection of Comtesse de Vandes, at Bayswater.

PORTULACA foliosa.

Guinea Purslane.

DODECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. PORTULACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 312. *Div. I.* Fructus unilocularis. *PORTULACA.* *Suprà fol.* 792.

P. *guineensis,* foliis subulatis, calycibus pilosis, involucro polyphyllo, floribus subternis, petalis retusis. *Lindley MSS.*

We had no opportunity of seeing the plant after it was drawn, and are obliged to Mr. Lindley for the above specific distinction.

Introduced by the Horticultural Society, in whose garden the drawing was made. The seed was sent to the Society from Accra, on the west coast of Africa, in 1822, by Mr. George Don, one of the Society's collectors.

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Pub by J. … Aug. 1. 1824.

NEOTTIA bicolor.
Two-coloured Neottia.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 64. *Brown prod.* 1. 309. *Div. II.* Anthera stigmati parallela persistens. *Massæ pollinis* vel farinaceæ vel è corpusculis angulatis, apicibus stigmati affixæ. *Brown in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 198.

NEOTTIA. Suprà vol. 7. *fol.* 602.

N. *bicolor,* foliis plurimis, lanceolatis nervosis petiolatis glabris, scapo villoso infra foliolis spathaceis obsito brevioribus; racemo numeroso floribus cernuis, labello oblongo, lamina summâ brevi oblatâ obsoletè trifida undulatâ crenatâ, intùs minutè papillosâ.

Introduced, by the Horticultural Society, from the Island of Trinidad.

The plant was brought home by Mr. George Don, one of the Society's collectors, on his return from his mission in 1823.

M. Hart. del. Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly May. 1. 1824.

ERIOSPERMUM folioliferum.

Andrews's Eriospermum.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Asphodeleæ? *Brown prod.* 1. 274.
ERIOSPERMUM. Nobis suprà vol. 7. fol. 578.

E. *folioliferum,* folio foliolifero, foliolis filiformibus indivisis sessilibus.
Eriospermum folioliferum. *Andrews's reposit.* 521. *Nobis in Curtis's magaz.* 1382; *fol. vers.; et suprà vol.* 7. *fol.* 578. *pag.* 1. *folii secundi, in specierum enumeratione.*

Introduced, several years ago, from the Cape of Good Hope, and was originally figured in Mr. Andrews's Repository. As well as its congener, Eriospermum *paradoxicum,* it ranks among the most curious anomalies in respect to foliage among the monocotyledonous division of plants. The leaves are well expressed in our figure; nor can any thing we have to say add any elucidation in respect to the nature of them, or enhance the curiosity of their configuration.

Eriospermum *paradoxicum* is described and figured by Jacquin in the Supplement as an Ornithogalum. There the frond or foliage that is produced from the bosom of the petioled root-leaf is divided, and resembles a plume of feathers. These species are the only two yet known that have an accessory frond or foliage, besides the simple petioled laminar leaf, which generally composes the whole foliage of the plant. In our experience, the nature of this accessory frond, if it be such, has no explanation, nor can we bring it within the compass of analogy with any known vegetable.

S. Watts sc.

JUSTICIA pectoralis.

Forked Justicia. Jamaica Garden Balsam.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ACANTHI. *Jussieu gen.* 102. *Div. II.*
ACANTHACEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 472.
JUSTICIA. Suprà vol. 4. *fol.* 309.

Div. Calyce simplici, corollis bilabiatis: labiis divisis.

J. *pectoralis,* panicula terminali dichotoma, floribus spicatis remotis. *Vahl enumer.* 1. 144.

Justicia pectoralis. *Vahl symb.* 2. 15. *Jacq. amer.* 3. *tab.* 3. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 92. *Swartz fl. ind. occident. Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 40.

Caulis *adscendens, bi- v. tripedalis, tenuis, teretiusculus, linea pilosa decurrente, supernè dichotomè divisus.* Folia *brevitèr pet iolata, bipollicaria, lanceolata, attenuata, integerrima, glabra.* Pedunculi *terminales, filiformes.* Flores *alterni, solitarii, basi bracteæ tres, et alia flori opposita, cum rudimento floris in axillá subulati, longitudine calycis.* Vahl enum. 1. 145.

Introduced by Mr. William Anderson, in 1787, from the West Indies; where it is sometimes called "Jamaica Garden Balsam."

Vahl describes the species with an ascending slender roundish *stem,* from two to three feet high, marked with a hairy decurrent line, and dichotomously divided at the upper part. *Leaves* short-petioled, about two inches long, lanceolate, taper-pointed, quite entire, smooth. *Peduncles* terminal, filiform. *Flowers* alternate, solitary, with the *bractes* at the base, and another opposite to the flower, containing the rudiment of a subulate flower in the axilla, the length of the calyx.

There is no figure of this species in any of the periodical publications; and yet it is an old inhabitant of our hothouses.

The drawing from whence the annexed engraving is taken, was made in the garden of the Horticultural Society, where the plant had been raised from seed sent to the Society from Maranham, by Robert Hesketh, Esq. in 1823.

Hart. del. Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly May. 1. 1824. J. Watts. sc.

JUSTICIA carthaginensis.

Carthagena Justicia.

DIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ACANTHI. *Jussieu gen.* 102. *Div. II.*
ACATHACEÆ. *Brown prod.* 1. 472.
JUSTICIA. *Suprà vol.* 4. *fol.* 309.

Div. Diantheræ.

J. *carthaginensis,* spicis axillaribus terminalibusque, bracteis oblongis imbricatis ciliatis obtusis. *Vahl enumer.* 1. 136.

Justicia carthaginensis. *Linn. sp. pl. ed.* 2. 2. 1663. *Jacq. amer.* 5. *tab.* 5. *Vahl symbol.* 2. 14. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 36. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 38.

Justicia mirabiloides. *Lamarck illustr.* 1. 39.

Caulis *herbaceus:* Rami *oppositi, infernè teretes, glabri, supernè obscurè tetragoni, villosiusculi.* Folia *petiolata, bi- v. tripollicaria, ovata, basi acuminata vel attenuata, acuta, tenera, nervosa, subavenia, pilis raris adspersa frequentioribus in costá et nervis.* Spicæ *terminales ramorum, plerumque solitariæ, interdum geminæ bipollicares.* Bracteæ *exteriores vix unguiculares, interiores ad basin calycis, cuneatæ, obtusæ, breviores.* Stigma *obtusum.*

Variat Foliis *ovato-oblongis et elliptico-ovatis:* Bracteis *exterioribus subrotundo-oblongis vel magis oblongis.* Anthera *inferior basi membranaceo-aristata.* Vahl en. l. c.

Native of the Caribbee Islands; and introduced by Sir Joseph Banks in 1792.

According to Vahl, the species has an herbaceous *stem:* opposite *branches,* round at the lower part and smooth at the upper, obtusely four-cornered, and slightly villous. *Leaves* petioled, from two to three inches long, ovate, tapered to a point at the base, pointed, tender, nerved, nearly without apparent veins, with a few scattered hairs which are thicker on the midrib and nerves. *Spikes* terminating the branches, generally single, sometimes double, two inches long. *Outer bractes* scarcely a nail long; *inner ones* shorter, placed at the bottom of the calyx, cuneate, obtuse. *Stigma* obtuse. It is said to vary with ovately oblong and elliptically ovate; with the outer bractes roundish oblong or more truly oblong. The lower *anther* is membranously awned at the base.

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Pub. by J. Ridgway 169 Piccadilly May 1. 1824. J. Watts sc.

LANTANA fucata.
Brasilian Lantana.

Nat. ord. Vitices. *Jussieu gen.* 106. *Div. II.* Flores spicati, in spicis alterni.

LANTANA. *Calyx* 4-dentatus brevis. *Corolla* limbo 4-lobo inæquali. *Stamina* intra tubum. *Stigma* refractum unciforme, summo stylo velut oblique adnatum. *Drupa* nuce biloculari 2-sperma. *Frutices, rariùs herbæ; caulæ 4-gono; flores in capitula axillaria et pedunculata aggregati, singuli bracteati. Hujus congener* Carachera *Forsk. (ex D. Vahl.)* Jussieu l. c. 109.

L. *fucata*, foliis ovatis rugosis crenatis obtusis pubescentibus petiolum brevem decurrentibus, capituli parvi depressi pedunculo foliis breviori.

Suffrutex *uni-bipedalis nudus.* Caulis *erectus, subtetragonus, pubescens, brachiatus.* Folia *ovata, rugosa, crenata, obtusa, pubescentia, subtùs incana, in* petiolo *brevi decurrentia.* Capituli *parvi, depressi, subquindecimflori, pedunculo foliis breviore,* bracteis *appressis lanceolatis obtusis pilosis floribus brevioribus.* Flores *rosei delicatuli in colore pallidiore mutabiles.* Calyx *minimus pubescens integer truncatus ciliatus.* Corolla *extùs pubescens intùs glabra, tubo gracili arcuato, limbo plano patente lobis rotundatis: superiore latiore; labello apiculato subcordato.* Stamina *brevissima: inferioribus sessilibus.* Stylus *filiformis staminibus brevior.* Stigma *capitatum.* Ovarium *minimum biloculare dispermum.*

Drawn at the garden of the Horticultural Society; where it had been introduced, in 1823, from St. Salvador's, in the Brazils. The seeds were brought home by Mr. George Don, a collector for that useful association.

A naked undershrub, from one to two feet high. *Stem* upright, slightly quadrangular, pubescent, brachiate. *Leaves* ovate, wrinkled, crenate, obtuse, furred, decurrent along a very short petiole, hoary. *Peduncle* shorter than the leaves; *flowerhead* small, depressed, with about fifteen flowers; *bractes* close-pressed, lanceolate, obtuse, hairy, shorter than the flowers. *Flores* of a delicate rose-colour, changing paler. *Calyx* very small, furred, entire, truncate, ciliate. *Corolla* furred on the outside, smooth within; tube slender, bowed; limb flat, spreading, with rounded segments, the uppermost the broadest; lip an apiculated somewhat cordate. *Style* filiform, shorter than the stamens. *Stigma* headed. *Germen* very small, 2-celled, 2-seeded.

For our description of this species we are indebted to Mr. Lindley.

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Hart del. Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly May. 1. 1824. S. Watts sc

GLYCINE vincentina.

Glycine of St. Vincent's Island.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 345. *Div. V.* Corolla irregularis papilionacea. Legumen uniloculare bivalve. *Frutices* aut *herbæ;* folia simplicia aut ternata aut rarius digitata; stipulæ nunc subnullæ, nunc conspicuæ imo petiolo adnatæ aut ab eodem distinctæ.—PAPILIONACEÆ. *Brown in append. to Flind. voy.* 2. 552.

GLYCINE. Suprà vol. 3. *fol.* 261.

Flores *melino-lutescentes.* Folia *utrinque glabra mucronulata* stipulæ *binæ.* Cal. *corollâ pluriès brevior, cano-virescens, membranaceus, tubulosus, 5-fido-bilabiatus, extus glandulis raris viridissimis spinulâ recta prefixis obsitus, fundo carnoso solido cum pedicello attenuato continuo:* Labium superius *inferiore distans, segmentis filiformi-subulatis ab invicem distinctis acutis muticis recurvis longitudinè ferè tubi;* inferioris *æqualitèr distantibus rectis appressis, superioris similibus subbrevioribus, setâ subtili præfixis:* pedicellus *filiformis subuncialis spinulis nonnullis glandulosis curvatis hìc indè sparsus.* Vexillum *oblongo-obcordatum, rigidiusculum, apice bifidum, erecto-distans, ungue lato brevi:* alæ *cuneatæ, vexillo æquilongo duplo angustiores apice obtuso obliquo:* carina *pallida, inclusa, petalis alarum subconformibus.* Stamina *diadelpha;* antheris *lutescentibus incumbentibus.* Pistillum *staminibus æquale:* germen *viride polyspermum ovulis protuberantibus nodulatum lineare angustum calycem superans:* stylus *continuus villoso-albicans compressus filiformi-subulatus germini æqualis.*

Native of the Island of St. Vincent's; from whence it was introduced into the garden of Comtesse de Vandes, at Bayswater.

It has been known by the name of GLYCINE *Andersoni;* but GLYCINE is filled with heterogeneous members, and, like the rest of the natural order to which it belongs, is in great need of reform. The present species should probably form the basis of a new genus. It was first observed, as we are told, by Dr. Anderson.

PRUNUS paniculata.

Panicle-flowered Chinese Cherry.

ICOSANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ROSACEÆ. *Jussieu gen.* 334. *Div. VII.*
PRUNUS. *Suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 27.

P. *paniculata,* floribus paniculatis patulis, foliis ovatis. *Thunb. jap.* 200.
Prunus paniculata. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 988.

Caulis *arboreus totus glaber.* Rami *et* ramuli *erecti.* Folia *sparsa petiolata ovata acute serrata venosa* glabra *inæqualia bipollicaria et ultra.* Petioli *erecti lineam longi.* Flores *paniculati albi.* Panicule *ampla patentissima.* *Differt à* PRUNO *Mahaleb, cui quodammodo similes: panicula florum longè majori et patentissimo, floribus minoribus, foliis magis oblongis, infernè attenuatis acuteque serratis.* Thunb. l. c.

Native of China. It blossomed this spring in the fruiting house of the Horticultural Society. The plant was presented to the Society by Mr. Samuel Brookes of Ball's Pond, who imported it in 1819.

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Pub by J. Ridgway 170 P

IRIS furcata.

Forked-stemmed Iris.

TRIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. IRIDEÆ. *Br. pr.* 1. 302.
IRIS. *Suprà fol.* 246.

Div. I. Corollis barbatis, foliis ensiformibus.

I. *furcata,* foliis ensiformibus, scapo bifurco bifloro brevioribus, germine trigono trisulco. *Marsch. v. Bieberstein in Romer et Schultes sp. pl.* 1. 462. *Cent. plant. ross.* 2. *t.* 51. *Fl. taur. cauc. suppl. p.* 42.

I. furcata. *Curtis's Bot. Mag.* 2361.

I. biflora. *Marsch. v. Bieb. fl. taur. cauc.* 1. 31. *Link enum. ber.* 57.

Our drawing of this pretty species of Iris was made at Messrs. Colvill's Nursery.

It appears, upon the authority of Mr. von Bieberstein, to be the species which he, in his *Flora Taurico-caucasica,* referred to *Iris biflora,* from which plant he now has distinguished it by its scape never being three-flowered; its flowers being stalked not sessile; its petals deflexed, not erect, and narrower than in I. *biflora;* and by its ovarium being three-cornered, not rounded.

We perceive, however, that M. Link is of opinion, that I. *furcata* and I. *biflora* are not distinct; and that the *Iris bohemica* of Schmidt is referable to I. *biflora* also. But we know that in Dr. Fischer's opinion, I. *furcata* is distinct from I. *biflora.*

One of the flowers of this species is usually abortive. It is common in every open sward throughout the Caucasus.

J. L.

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CYTISUS nigricans.

Black-podded Cytisus.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. *Juss. gen.* 352. *Sect. V.*

CYTISUS. *Suprà fol.* 121. (Calyx bilabiatus, labiis integris aut denticulatis. *Link hort. ber.* 2. 240.)

C. *nigricans,* racemis terminalibus erectis, calycibus pilosis, denticulis minutis, foliolis ellipticis pilosis. *Ait. Kew. ed.* 2. 3. *p.* 49.

C. nigricans. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 1118. *Jacq. austr. t.* 387. *Gmel. tub. p.* 223. *Roth. germ. II.* 223. *Pers. synops.* 2. 309. *Link hort. ber.* 2. 241.

Cytisus IV. *Clus. hist.* 1. *p.* 95.

This plant is a common and elegant ornament of shrubberies in this country, flowering profusely from August to October, when little else is in bloom. It is frequently met with in most of the middle and southern parts of Europe, and is said to have been introduced to England in 1730.

Our drawing was made at Mr. Shepard's Nursery in the King's Road, by the late Mr Sydenham Edwards, some years since.

The rude figure quoted from Clusius is very characteristic.

In orders, of which the greater part of the species are well known and understood, and where, in consequence, but few links in the chain of their affinity remain to be supplied, there is considerable difficulty in fixing upon characters which will define with precision the limits of the genera. Whether this arises from a want of terms to express ideas, or from deficiency of discriminative perceptions, or from *all genera being mere artificial groups, combined by naturalists for purposes of convenience, and not existing in nature,* are questions upon which it is not necessary to enter in this place. But whatever may be the cause, the effect is certain, and experienced in no tribe of plants more sensibly than among the European genera of Leguminosæ, to no one of

which, as it appears to us, have definitions been hitherto applied which can be considered positive or discriminative.

The genera *Cytisus*, *Spartium*, and *Genista*, may be stated in exemplification of this remark. For ourselves, we are unable to perceive any real limits between them; because, although it cannot be denied that there are certain general marks by which they may in many cases be distinguished; yet these do not accord with the technical characters of botanists. It may indeed be said, that *Genista* can be known by its spines; *Spartium* by its wiry or rush-like habit; and *Cytisus* by its being neither spiny nor rush-like; yet if these groups so distinguished be examined, no combination of them, according to the received rules of botanical generic definition, can be, or, at least, has been produced. There is some evidence of the accuracy of this statement in Professor Link's recent work, the Enumeratio Horti Berolinensis, in which the author has, with considerable ingenuity, formed fresh combinations of the species of the above-mentioned genera, distinguishing them by the following characters:

GENISTA. *Cal.* bilabiatus, labiis $\frac{2}{3}$. Legumen polyspermum compressum.
SPARTIUM. *Cal.* bilabiatus, labiis integris apice denticulatis. Legumen mono-dispermum.
CYTISUS. *Cal.* bilabiatus, labiis integris aut denticulatis.

But in order to render these definitions applicable, M. Link has been obliged, as it seems to us, to abandon an indefinite natural arrangement for a definite (perfectly?) but very artificial distribution. Thus *Cytisus foliolosus* and *divaricatus*, with *Spartium linifolium*, &c. are referred to *Genista*, in which nevertheless the prickly true *Genistas* are retained; *Spartium junceum* removed into a distinct genus; and *Spartium scoparium*, *multiflorum*, *&c.* transferred to *Cytisus* along with *Cytisus Laburnum*.

J. L.

PERIPLOCA græca.

Common Periploca.

PENTANDRIA *DIGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ASCLEPIADEÆ. *Brown in Wern. Trans. Vol. I.*

PERIPLOCA L. Antheræ dorso barbatæ. Massæ pollinis apice dilatato corpusculi stigmatis applicitæ, solitariæ, e quatuor confluentibus. Stigma submuticum. Folliculi cylindracei, divaricatissimi, læves. Semina comosa. *Brown l. c.* 1. 57.

P. *græca,* floribus interne hirsutis terminalibus. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 1248. *Jacq. misc.* 1. *p.* 11. *t.* 1. *Ait. Kew. ed.* 2. *Smith prodr. fl. Græc.* 1.
Apocynum folio oblongo. *Bauh. pin.* 303.
Apocynum 2 angustifolium. *Clus. hist.* 1. 125.

One of the oldest of the climbing plants of our gardens, but never before figured in any of the popular botanical works of this country.

It is said to be a native of the South of France, and of Greece, where it overruns the hedges with its long rambling shoots, thinly covered with dark green leaves. The purple hairy blossoms are both singular and beautiful; and are produced in profusion whenever the plants have been sufficiently protected from the winter.

Our drawing was made in the garden of the Comte de Vandes.

The last enumeration of the species of this genus states their number at thirteen; but many of them have been taken up from dried specimens, probably insufficiently examined, and we think will, on a proper investigation, be found referable to other genera.

In modern Greek the plant is called Γαλαξίδα; in ancient authors no mention of it appears to have been made. Its present name has been formed from two Greek words, expressive of its twining habit.

J. L.

ROSA INDICA β. odoratissima.

Sweet-scented China Rose.

ICOSANDRIA *POLYGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ROSACEÆ. *Juss. gen.* 334. *Div. II.* ROSÆ.
ROSA. Suprà vol. 1. *fol.* 46.

Div. IX. Caninæ. *Aculii æquales adunci. Foliola ovata eglandulosa, serraturis conniventibus. Sepala decidua. Discus incrassatus faucem claudens. Surculi majorum arcuati.* Lindl. mon. p. 97.

R. *indica*, foliolis ellipticis acuminatis glabris crenato-serratis subtus glaucis, ovariis 40-50. *Lindl. l. c. p.* 106.

β. *odoratissima*, fructu ovato, floribus odoratissimis. *Lindl. l. c.*

R. odorata. *Sweet hort. sub.* 119. *et Hortorum.*

R. indica fragrans. *Redout. ros.* 61. *t.* 19. *Trattinn. Synod. Botan. Series. IV.*

This is the sweet-scented China Rose of the gardens, which was originally raised from seed by Sir Abraham Hume, and by him distributed to the public. In the French gardens it is called, the *Odeur de Thé* Rose. It would be well if a few more of the newly-raised varieties of garden roses possessed an equal degree of merit to recommend them to attention, or at least as permanent characters to distinguish them, as this has, at once, the most fragrant and most delicate of its tribe.

Our drawing was made at Messrs. Colvill's Nursery.

A work entitled Synodus Botanica professing to contain an account of every family, genus, and species of plant which ever has been published, has been for some time announced in Germany; the author M. Leopold Trattinnick, Keeper of the Royal Museum at Vienna, &c.; and the plan original; and truly such we have found it. The three first parts have lately come to our hands; in the first of which the species and varieties of Rose are treated of much at large. The Chinese garden species, a variety of one of which is the subject of this article, are contained in a portion, or series, called *Smithiana,* along with R. *semperflorens,* under the name of R. *sinica* of Linnæus, which his own specimens have long ago shown to be R. *indica;* R. *chinensis* Jacq.

which is the same as R. *indica* also; R. *indica* L. with a description copied from Willdenow, and chiefly belonging to R. *microcarpa* Lindl.; R. *reclinata* of Thory; R. *longifolia* of Willd. another variety of R. *indica*; R. *Noisettiana* of Thory, the Rose Noisette of our collections, a garden seedling of *Rosa moschata,* which species is placed by M. Trattinnick, in his series 10!; R. *Lawranceana* Lindl. charged to R. *Laurentiæ!;* and some other garden China Roses taken up by the author from Thory.

In introducing this singular work to the notice of readers in this country, we do so rather for the purpose of expressing our opinion upon its merits, than with a view to recommending it to attention. Indeed, it is difficult to understand either the objects of the author in publishing the work, or the plan he has followed in its execution. If it be intended as a collection of all the Roses which have been published as species or varieties, by botanists or gardeners, it is materially defective; many such having been entirely omitted. If, as a convenient *artificial* arrangement of the genus, the author's object is far from being attained, because the characters assigned to the sections are insufficient to distinguish one section from another. It can scarcely be offered as a natural arrangement, plants being placed together, which have no other affinity than species of the same natural genus must necessarily possess in common. Nor can it have been prepared as a book of ready reference, the work having been published with neither indexes! nor even pages!; so that, in whatever manner it is considered, it is so incomplete or inaccurate, or paradoxical, as to be a mere anomaly in science, and assuredly undeserving of attention.

We have been tempted to take this notice of M. Trattinnick's work, not only by the overweening pretensions with which it has set out, and the corresponding failure by which it has been accompanied; but also for the sake of giving our support to Dr. Steudel's very conclusive remarks upon this work, published in the second volume of the Transactions of the Botanical Society of Ratisbon, to which M. Trattinnick has since published as unsatisfactory a reply.

J. L.

Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly June 1. 18

COLUMNEA scandens.

Climbing Columnea.

DIDYNAMIA *ANGIOSPERMIA.*

Nat. ord. GESNERIEÆ. *Rich. in ann. mus.* 5. 428.

COLUMNEA. L. Calyx 5-partitus villosus. Corolla multo longior, tubuloso-incurva, extus villosa, basi gibba, limbo 2-labiata, superiùs fornicata integra longior inferiùs brevior 3-loba. Stamina 4, didynama, antheris connexis. Stylus 1. Stigma bifidum. Capsula globosa mollis 2-locularis polysperma dissepimento carnoso seminifero. *Herba repens, aut scandens, oppositifolia; flores axillares solitarii.* Juss. gen. 121.

C. *scandens,* foliis ovatis acutis integerrimis subvillosis, laciniis calycis integris corollisque pubescentibus, labio superiore indiviso. *Swartz obs.* 249.

C. scandens. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 396. *Ait. Kew. ed.* 2. *Pers. syn.* 2. 164. *Bot. mag.* 1614. *Link hort. ber.* 2. 145.

C. rotundifolia. *Parad. lond.* 29.

C. scandens phœnico flore, fructue albo. *Plum. ic.* 89. *f.* 1.

Our drawing of this plant was made from the collection of the Comte de Vandes at Bayswater. We had no opportunity of describing the plant.

It would seem that it is subject to material variations in the form of its leaves; and that they are occasionally quite entire, or as frequently more or less toothed: whence Mr. Salisbury was induced to consider his C. *rotundifolia* a distinct species, an opinion which he afterwards retracted. Swartz describes his plant as having "folia integerrima," perfectly entire leaves, which was certainly not the fact with our plant; and Professor Link speaks of the plant cultivated in the Berlin garden, as having "folia integerrima" also.

The genus *Columnea* was referred doubtfully to his *Scrophularinæ*, by M. de Jussieu; but he afterwards, in a learned paper in the Annales du Muséum, having discovered that it had not the central placenta and bilocular ovarium of that order, proposed to place it in a new order called *Gesnerieæ*, and most nearly related to Campanulaceæ; but differing from that order in having a capsule of one cell, two parie-

tal placentas, a fleshy disk round the base of the ovarium, and stamens not agreeing in number with the lobes of the corolla. With *Columnea* he associated, besides *Gesneria* and *Besleria*, *Achimenes* and *Eriphia* of Browne, *Gloxinia* of L'Héritier; and as uncertain, *Orobanchia* of Vandelli, *Cyrtandra* of Forster, and *Sanchesia* of the Flora Peruviana.

Syd. Edwards. del Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly June. 1. 1824. S. Watts. sc.

HIBISCUS hispidus.

Hispid Bladder Ketmia.

MONADELPHIA *POLYANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. MALVACEÆ. *Juss. DC. Prodr.* 1. 429.

HIBISCUS. L. Calyx cinctus involucello sæpius polyphyllo, rariùs foliolis paucis aut inter se coalitis. Petala hinc non auriculata. Stigmata 5. Carpella in capsulam 5-locularem coalita, valvis intus medio septiferis, loculis polyspermis, aut rarius 1-spermis. *DC. l. c.* 1. *p.* 446.

Sect. VIII. *Trionum.* Medic. Carpella polysperma. Semina glabra. Corollæ expansæ. Involucellum polyphyllum. Calyx demum vesiculosus inflatus.

H. hispidus, foliis dentatis inferioribus trilobis, summis 5-partitis obtusis, lobis lanceolatis subæqualibus, calycibus nervosis.

H. hispidus. *Mill. dict. ed.* 8. *Sweet hort. sub. p.* 157.

H. Trionum. *γ. hispidus. De Cand. l. c. p.* 453.

M. Decandolle, in his last work, the *Prodromus systematis naturalis regni vegetabilis,* has arranged the natural order to which this plant appertains, in a manner at once learned and easy of application. The number of Malvaceous plants described by him is five hundred and fifty-nine species, classed in twenty-three genera, exclusive of a considerable number of doubtful species, which could not be referred to their proper stations from want of sufficient information respecting them; and of Bombaceæ of Kunth, and of some other orders which have been recently separated from the Malvaceæ of Jussieu, and, as we think, with propriety.

The plants more immediately akin to the subject of this article, have been referred to Hibiscus by most writers, but formed with some reason into a separate genus by Medicus. Their principal distinguishing feature being, however, their vesicular veiny calyx, we think with M. Decandolle, that in their case, as in all similar cases, convenience is best consulted by regarding such a character of no more than sectional importance. We are obliged, however, to differ from him in thinking this plant a variety of *Hibiscus Trionum.* It is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, and a more

delicate plant than H. *Trionum,* which has never been found beyond the limits of southern Europe; two circumstances which, taken with its distinguishing character, give the plant sufficient claim to a place as a species.

The name Trionum was applied by Theophrastus to a Malvaceous plant, which has not been identified by modern authors. The more familiar name of *Ketmia* is said to be Arabic, on the authority of Golius, p. 728, as quoted by De Théis.

Our drawing was made by Mr. Sydenham Edwards at Mr. Shepard's Nursery, where the plant was stated to have been raised from Chinese seeds; but this we conclude to have been an error.

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[illegible] gway 170 Piccadilly June [illegible] 24. S. Watts.

ANDROMEDA floribunda.

Many-flowered Andromeda.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ERICEÆ. *Juss. gen.* 159.

ANDROMEDA. L. Calyx minimus 5-partitus. Corolla campanulata aut globosa, 5-fida laciniis reflexis. Stamina 10 non exserta. Capsula 5-locularis 5-valvis. *Suffrutices; folia alterna aut rarius opposita, in* A. mariana *margine revoluta; flores axillares aut terminales.* Juss. l. c.

A. *floribunda*, glaberrima foliis oblongo-ovatis acutis tenuissime serrulatis adpresso-ciliatis glabris coriaceis, racemis secundis axillaribus et terminalibus congesto-paniculatis, pedicellis bibracteatis. *Pursh. Fl. Am. sept.* 1. 293.

A. floribunda. *Curtis bot. mag. t.* 1566. *Nutt. gen. vol.* 1.

Frutex 2-3 *pedalis sempervirens, foliosus.* Rami *teretes, atrovirides, pilis raris appressis adspersi.* Folia *oblonga, acuta, coriacea, crenata, glaberrima, plana, subavenia, petiolo brevi piloso.* Racemi *terminales, compositi, multiflori, thyrsoidei.* Rachis *pilosiuscula, teres.* Flores *cernui.* Bracteæ *subulatæ, coriaceæ, pedicellis pubescentibus longiores.* Calyx *cum pedicello articulatus, in stipite brevi pentagono insidens, 5-sepalus,* sepalis *ovatis, carnosis, in æstivatione valvatis, dorso pilosiusculis.* Corolla *monopetala hypogyna, ovata, alba, pentagona, 5-dentata; dentibus minimis, obtusis, ovatis, patentibus.* Stamina 10, *in basi corollæ inserta, corolla duplo breviora, filamentis alatis planis, antheris oblongis, poro duplici apicis dehiscentibus, dorso bicalcaratis.* Ovarium *subrotundum, in disco viridi brevi 5-gono intrastamineo.* Stylus *paulò declinatus.* Stigma *simplex, protrusum.*

This is a very rare plant, now seen in few collections. It is perfectly hardy, but difficult to propagate. Our drawing was made at Mr. Jenkins's Nursery, New Road.

Mr. Nuttall has divided from Andromeda certain species (A. *paniculata, capreæfolia, arborea,* &c.) under the name of Lyonia, and distinguished them by a character derived from their seed-vessel; attributing to Andromeda a capsule with valves bearing the dissepiment in the middle, and the margin of their valves naked; to Lyonia a similar capsule as regards the valves, but with a margin closed by other small extra valves. We have had no opportunity of examining satisfactorily the seed-vessel of the plant before us; and we observe, that Mr. Nuttall refers it to Andromeda proper; but its habit is more that of Lyonia than of Andromeda; and it will, therefore, if found to agree with the latter genus in

structure of fruit, raise doubts as to the sufficiency of the character of Lyonia as more than a section.

An upright evergreen shrub, 2-3 feet high, covered pretty closely with leaves. *Branches* round, dark green, covered with a few appressed hairs. *Leaves* oblong, acute, coriaceous, crenate, very smooth, flat, nearly veinless, on a short pilose stalk. *Racemes* terminal, compound, many-flowered, thyrse-shaped. *Rachis* rather hairy, rounded. *Flowers* drooping. *Bractes* subulate, coriaceous, longer than the pubescent flower-stalks. *Calyx* jointed with the pedicle by means of a short 5-cornered base, on which the sepals, corolla, &c. are placed, of five sepals; the sepals ovate, fleshy, with a valvular æstivation, a little hairy at their back. *Corolla* monopetalous, hypogynous, ovate, white, 5-cornered, 5-toothed: the teeth very small, ovate, spreading. *Stamens* 10, inserted in the base of the corolla, twice shorter than the corolla. *Filaments* wedged, flat. *Anthers* oblong, opening by a double pore at the end, with two spurs at back. *Ovary* roundish, in a short green 5-cornered discus. *Style* a little declinate. *Stigma* simple, protruded.

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f
d

HEDYSARUM alpinum.

Alpine Hedysarum.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. *Juss. gen.* 362. *Sect. VIII.*
HEDYSARUM. L. Calyx quinquefidus persistens. Carina transverse obtusa. Legumen articulis subrotundis compressis. *Juss. l. c.*

H. *alpinum*, caulescens erectum, foliis pinnatis ovato-lanceolatis glabris, racemis elongatis axillaribus, bracteis pedunculo brevioribus, articulis lomenti penduli glabris. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 1207.
H. alpinum. *Bot. mag.* 2213. *Pers. syn.* 2. 323. *Link hort. ber.* 2. 248.
H. foliis pinnatis, leguminibus articulatis glabris pendulis, caule erecto. *Gmel. sib.* 4. *p.* 26. *t.* 10.
Altitudo bicubitalis. Caulis *lævissime hirsutus perparum striatus.* Folia *cum impari pinnata, paribus* 7-8, *foliolis lanceolato-oblongis mucronatis brevi petiolo innixis.* Pedunculi *insignes, axillares, versus fastigium in longam laxamque spicam dispositi, floribus ad exortum fusca membrana, stipulæ ad instar, cinctis, quemadmodum vaginarum membranacearum biga.* Calyx *rubens, 5-fidus, laciniis inæqualibus.* Flores *in fastigio pedunculi, alterni, remoti, vel purpurei vel candidi.* Legumina *articulis* 4, *facile deciduis.* Gmel. l. c.

Of this very beautiful herbaceous plant the purple variety only has hitherto been introduced. The white kind, mentioned by Gmelin, still remains to be procured.

It grows over a large portion of Siberia, where it is found in stony places, or in sand, especially such as is of a red colour. The roots are collected by the various tribes of the country, by whom they are considered a great delicacy. When in a fresh state the root is chewed; but it is more frequently dried and reduced to powder, for the purpose of being made into puddings.

Our drawing was made at Mr. Knight's Nursery, King's Road, by the late Mr. Sydenham Edwards.

About three feet high. *Stem* very slightly hairy, and but little striated. *Leaves* pinnated with an odd one, of seven or eight pairs; the leaflets lanceolate-oblong, mucronate, seated on a short stalk. *Peduncles* axillary, towards

the top disposed in a long and lax spike; the flowers, at their origin, surrounded by a fuscous membrane, like a stipula, resembling a pair of membranous sheaths. *Calyx* reddish, 5-cleft; segments unequal. *Flowers* on the top of the pedunculus, alternate, remote, either purple or white. *Pods* with four joints, which soon fall off.

M. Hart. del.

Pub by J. R

AMARYLLIS ignea.

Fiery Amaryllis.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. AMARYLLIDEÆ. *Brown prodr.* 1. 296. *Sect.* I.
AMARYLLIS. *Suprà vol.* 3. *fol.* 208.

A. ignea; umbellâ 6-florâ, perianthii laciniis in tubo cylindraceo conniventibus, pedunculis perianthii nutantis longitudine, stylo exserto, stigmate simplicissimo.

Bulbus *ovoformis, brunneus, semi-epigæus.* Folia *disticha, lineari-lanceolata,* 1½ *pedalia, læte viridia, carinata, recurvo-patentia, striata,* apice *obtusa.* Scapus *teres,* 2-*pedalis.* Umbella *6-flora*, *spathâ diphyllâ, membranaceâ, cucullatâ, pedunculis multoties breviore,* bracteis *filiformibus, flaccidis.* Pedunculi *teretes, erecti, perianthii longitudine.* Flores *nutantes, flammei, intra limbum pallide virides.* Perianthii laciniæ *in tubo cylindraceo connivente, ad apicem subpatentes, acutæ, planæ, apiculatæ, tres exteriores interioribus superjectæ.* Stamina *sex, declinata, laciniarum longitudine.* Stylus *filiformis, declinatus, staminibus longior, apice croceus;* stigma *simplicissimum.*

For our drawing of this charming plant we are obliged to the late Mr. Lee, of the Hammersmith Nursery; to whom it had been sent from Chili by Lord Cochrane, with other curious bulbous plants.

It is cultivated in pots in a light loamy soil; but will, we fear, be found unwilling to flower. We wish that persons who have opportunities of procuring bulbs from Chili would endeavour to obtain them in abundance, in order that experiments might be made for ascertaining whether they are capable of being cultivated in this country in the open borders. The surprising beauty of this tribe of plants in the above-mentioned country, and in Peru, renders them most interesting objects; but their scarcity in this kingdom deters those who possess them from risking their total loss by an exposure to the vicissitudes and accidents of our climate.

In referring the plant to the genus Amaryllis we have been influenced not only by the example of Dr. Sims, whose *Amaryllis cyrtanthoides* is clearly a congener of this, but by the unsettled state in which the whole order still remains. That the old genus Amaryllis contains the rudiments of

several genera cannot be doubted, but the principles upon which they are to be separated remain to be ascertained; and in our judgment it is wiser to refer a doubtful plant to an admitted genus provisionally, than upon uncertain principles, to create a new one, which the next discovered species may render it necessary to remove.

Bulb egg-shaped, brown, half out of the ground. *Leaves* distichous, linear-lanceolate, a foot and half long, bright green, carinate, recurved, spreading, striate, obtuse at the end. *Scape* rounded, two feet high. *Umbel* 6-flowered. *Spathe* 2-leaved, membranous, withered, much shorter than the flower-stalks; *bractes* filiform, flaccid. *Flower-stalks* rounded, erect, the length of the flower. *Flowers* nodding, flame-coloured, below the limb pale-green. *Segments of the flower* rolled together in a cylindrical tube, somewhat spreading at the end, ovate, flat, apiculate, the three inner covered over by the outer. *Stamens* 6, declinate, the length of the segments. *Style* filiform, declinate, longer than the stamens, saffron-coloured at the end. *Stigma* quite simple.

J. L.

Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly July. 1. 1824.

J. Watts.

OXALIS Plumieri.

Plumier's Shrubby Oxalis.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Nat. ord. OXALIDEÆ. *Br.*

OXALIS. L. Suppl. vol. 2. fol. 117.

O. *Plumieri*; caule erecto folioso, pedunculo umbellifero foliorum longitudine, foliis ternatis ovatis, foliolo intermedio longius petiolato. *Willd. sp. pl. 2. 801.*

Oxys lutea frutescens Trifolii bituminosi facie. *Plum. cat. p. 2. Burm. hist. p. 143. No. 6.*

O. caule fruticoso, foliis ternatis. *Plum. ic. t. 213. f. 1.*

O. frutescens. *Linn. sp. pl. 624. Thunb. diss. de Oxal. p. 28. And. cat. Vinc. in Act. Soc. Art. et Scient. 28. p. 209.*

O. Plumieri. *Jacq. oxal. p. 23.*

Caulis *erectus, lignosus.* Ramuli *stricti, cum petiolo pubescentes, teretes.* Folia *stricta, ternata, petiolis cum caule ad basin articulatis.* Foliola *oblonga, plana, retusa, glabriuscula, subciliata, cum petiolo communi articulata, intermedio majore pedicellato, lateralibus sessilibus.* Cymi *pedunculati, foliis æquales aut longiores, pedunculo piloso.* Involucrum *diphyllum, foliolis parvis, subulato-ovatis.* Flores *parvi, pedicellati, ad basin articulati, lutei, ante anthesin nutantes, post anthesin erecti.* Calyx *glaberrimus, sepalis ovato-oblongis.* Corolla *subcampanulata, limbo patente; petalis planis obovatis, ad faucem aurantiaco bilineatis.* Stamina *tubi longitudine, basin versus connata; series* elatior *filamentis pubescentibus, rectis,* brevior *glabris subpatentibus.* Antheræ *parvæ, luteæ, omnes (ut videtur) fertiles.* Stigmata *inter stamina inferiora, sub antheras, prominentia, simplicia, margine superiore emarginato.*

The introduction of this shrubby kind of Oxalis is owing to the attention of Mr. James M'Crae, who brought it, with many other curious plants, from St. Vincent's. Our drawing was made at the Comtesse de Vandes' garden at Bayswater. It is a pretty plant, flowering all the year round, and easily cultivated in small pots of peat and loam. It requires the heat of a stove.

We have compared our plant with wild specimens from the West Indies, in the Herbaria of Mr. Brown and Mr. Lambert; and we perceive no difference between them and the cultivated plant, beyond a greater degree of hairiness upon the wild specimens.

Stem erect, woody; *branches* upright, with the leaf-stalks pubescent, rounded. *Leaves* upright, ternate, the footstalks jointed with the stem at their base. *Leaflets* oblong, flat, retuse, smoothish, somewhat ciliated, jointed with the common stalk, the middle one larger, stalked, the lateral ones sessile. *Cymes* stalked, as long as the leaves, or longer. *Involucrum* 2-leaved, the leaflets small, subulate-ovate. *Flowers* small, stalked, jointed at their base, yellow, before flowering nodding, afterwards erect. *Calyx* very smooth, the sepals ovate-oblong. *Corolla* somewhat campanulate, with a spreading limb; *petals* flat, obovate, at the throat lined with orange. *Stamens* length of the tube, towards the base connate, the upper row with straight pubescent filaments, the lower with spreading smooth ones. *Anthers* small, yellow, all fertile. *Stigmas* between the lower row of stamens, projecting beneath the anthers, simple, with their upper edge furrowed.

J. L.

Hart. del.

AZALEA INDICA.

Pure white Azalea indica.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. ord. RHODODENDRA. *Juss. gen.* 158.

Div. I. Corolla monopetala.

AZALEA. *Supra vol.* 2. *fol.* 150.

A. indica; floribus subsolitariis, calycibus pilosis. *Spreng.* ... *Willd. sp.* 1. 831.

Cistus indicus, Ledi alpini foliis, floribus amplis ... *Breyn.* ... *Raii hist.* 1888.

Tecki Tsjutsju, vulgo Satsuki. *Kaempf. amoen.* 845.

A. indica. Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 2. 312. *Bot. Mag.* ...

Roem. et Sch. sp. pl. 4. 374. ...

The drawing of this fine acquisition to our conservatories was made at Mr. Brookes's Nursery, Ball's Pond. It was received by him from China in 1819, with the double purple variety, from his collector, Mr. Jos. Poole.

A hardy greenhouse plant, propagated by cuttings. It is easily kept in a common greenhouse or cold frame during the winter: care being taken, that the plants receive a little additional warmth in the spring, and shade during the summer. The plant from which our drawing was taken was about four feet high, and covered all over with blossoms.

The Chinese, and especially the Japanese, cultivate a great variety of Azalea indica, of which only few of the kinds are known in England, four varieties only having yet been introduced; viz. the common *Single Red*, the *Double Purple*, the *Pure White*, and the *Orange*. The following list of varieties has been formed from the best authorities, and may serve to excite some enterprising collector to use his endeavours to procure them. There are two distinct divisions of the varieties; the first containing those which flower in the spring, the other such as blossom in the autumn. Of the latter none have yet been introduced, and when seen will, we think, be found to be specifically distinct from the Vernal sorts.

* Vernal, Deciduous.

1. Single red. *Flowers large, red, single.* Bot. mag. l. c.
2. Royal scarlet. *Dwarf, with a small flower covering the whole plant with a scarlet mantle. Chiefly cultivated in the gardens of people of quality.* Kæmpf.
3. Double red. *A double variety of No.* 1. Ic. chinens.
4. Cinnabar. *Cinnabar with dark blood red spots.* Kæmpf.
5. Many-flowered. *Flowers coming out with and before the leaves, in great abundance, purplish pink.* Kæmpf.
6. Early purple. *Flowers purple, before the leaves. A kind found in Mount Sakanosta.* Kæmpf. and Ic. chinens.
7. Decandrous purple. *Flowers purple, before the leaves. Stamens* 10. *Found with the last.* Kæmpf.
8. Double purple. *Flowers lilac-purple, double.* Mr. Brookes's Nursery.
9. Small purple. *Flowers small, deep purple, the petals and style having a tinge of pink.* Kæmpf.
10. Flesh-coloured. *Deep flesh-colour with rufous spots.* Kæmpf.
11. Spotted pink. *Deep flesh-colour with close pink spots.* Kæmpf.
12. Double pink. *Large open double pink flowers.* Ic. chinens.
13. Spotted purple. *Pinkish purple with darker purple spots.* Kæmpf.
14. Spotted violet. *Flowers delicate violet with deep purple spots. Stamens* 10. Kæmpf.
15. The variegated. *Flowers rose-coloured, variegated with red.* Ic. chin. A very delicate kind. It has been sent, and brought to England many times with great care, but it has always perished.
16. Large spotted white. *Flowers large, with long purple spots and large cordate petals.* Kæmpf.
17. Small spotted white. *Flowers white with crimson dots.* Kæmpf.
18. Pure white. *Flowers large, white, not spotted.* The opp. figure.
19. Orange. *Flowers orange-coloured.* Ic. chinens.
20. Spotted yellow. *Flowers pale yellow, variegated with darker spots.* Kæmpf.

** Autumnal, Evergreen.

21. Double pink. *Flowers double pink.* Kæmpf.
22. Semi-double white. *Flowers white with petals in two rows.* Kæmpf.
23. Crimson. *Flowers very deep scarlet. Satsuma of the Japanese.* Kæmpf.
24. Autumn Violet. *Flowers fading from light purple to white. Jodogawa of the Japanese; from a town of that name, where it is found.* Kæmpf.
25. Light red. *Flowers of a paler colour than the common red.* Kæmpf.

A full account of the mode of cultivating A. indica is to be found in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, vol. 2. p. 259.

J. L.

Pub by J. Ridgway 170

CINERARIA [illegible]

Showy [illegible]

Nat. ord. Corymbiferæ. [illegible]

CINERARIA. L. Involucrum [illegible] laciniis æqualibus. Receptaculum nudum. [illegible] hermaphroditi; radii ligulati, fœminei. Antheræ [illegible] sessilis.—Frutices aut herbæ [illegible] pl. 1[illegible].

C. *speciosa*; racemo simplice, foliis [illegible]; petiolo inflato, caule simplice folioso, bracteâ in [illegible], floribus [illegible].

C. sibirica, speciosa. *Fischer in litt.*

C. speciosa. "*Schrad.*" *Link enum.* 2. [illegible]

Caulis *striatus, undique foliis obsitus.* Folia *reniformia,* [illegible] *riacea, cartilagineo-crenata, suprà glabra,* [illegible] *tomentosa,* [illegible] *noso-reticulata, in petiolo alato, inflato, decurrentia,* [illegible] in bracteas *communes, membranaceas, oblongas, nunc apice foliaceas* [illegible]. Racemus *cylindraceus, multiflorus, subsimplex.* Pedicelli *teretes,* [illegible] *medio bracteolati; bracteolæ ovatæ, concavæ, sphacelatæ, deciduæ,* [illegible] *longitudine.* Involucrum *profundè multipartitum, cylindraceum,* foliolis *oblongis, apice recurvis, sphacelatis.* Flores *lutei, radiati, radiis 3-dentatis v. integris.*

It appears to us, that [illegible] species from C. *sibirica,* of [illegible] considered a variety. In C. [illegible] lucrum are lanceolate, the flower-stalks have the bracteas at their base, and the hairs are oblong and cordate. In C. *speciosa,* on the contrary, the leaves of the involucrum are oblong, the flower-stalks have the bracteas in the middle, and the leaves are reniform. Besides these differences there are some others, which are sufficiently explained in our description.

A hardy herbaceous plant, native of Siberia.

To Mr. Lambert we are obliged for the specimen from which our drawing was taken.

We have not been able to discover in what work of Schrader this plant has been published. Our reference has been derived from Professor Link.

Stem **striated, all over hairy.** ***Leaves*** **reniform, acuminate, coriaceous, cartilaginous-crenate, smooth above, tomentose beneath, the upper veiny, their stalk winged, inflated, changed by degrees into common, oblong, membranous bractes, now and then foliaceous at the end.** ***Raceme*** **cylindrical, many-flowered, simple.** ***Flower-stalks*** **rounded, with a little bractea in the middle; the** ***bractea*** **ovate, concave, withered, deciduous, the length of the** ***involucrum*** **, which is deeply many-parted, cylindrical: the** ***leaflets*** **oblong, recurved and withered at the end.** ***Flowers*** **yellow, radiate, the rays 3-toothed or entire.**

J. L.

CHLOROPHYTUM Orchidastrum.

Orchis-like Chlorophytum.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. ord. ASPHODELEÆ. *Brown prodr.* 1. 274.

CHLOROPHYTUM. Ker.—*Perianthium sexpartitum, patens, æquale, persistens. Stamina* 6. *Filamenta filiformia, glabra. Ovarium loculis polyspermis. Stylus filiformis. Stigma* 1. *Capsula altè [illegible], lobis compressis, venosis, 3-locularis, 3-valvis. Semina pauca, compressa, umbilico nudo.*——Herba *glabra.* Radix *fasciculata, fibris [illegible].* Folia *radicalia, [illegible], linearia, [illegible] latiora.* Flores *[illegible], albi, pedicellis medio articulatis.* Br. l. c. 276.

C. *orchidastrum;* 2-pedalis, foliis lanceolatis acuminatis à basi stricto patentibus, panicula ramosa stricta multiflora, ramis glabris.

Acaulis, radicibus *fibrosis carnosis.* Folia *[illegible], lanceolata, acuminata, subundulata, glaberrima,* petiolo *alato, [illegible], stricto, [illegible] patente.* Panicula *racemosa, stricta, multiflora, rigida.* Bracteæ *spathaceæ, [illegible], plurimæ, [illegible] pedicelli longitudine.* Flores *[illegible],* cum *pedicellis articulati, albi, subterni.* Perianthium *rotatum, patens, 6-partitum,* tubo *[illegible],* sepalis *lineari-lanceolatis, interioribus magis quam alteris [illegible].* Stamina 6, *hypogyna, [illegible] longitudine, [illegible] stylum [illegible]. Filamenta filiformia. Antheræ [illegible], lineares, [illegible], longitudinaliter dehiscentes, [illegible]*. Ovarium *[illegible]. [illegible]. [illegible] angulis acutis. [illegible] media placenta [illegible] affixa.*

The genus *Chlorophytum* was first established by Mr. Ker, in the Botanical Magazine, upon a solitary species, a native of Sierra Leone. Another undescribed plant was added by Mr. Brown, in his Prodromus, with a reference of *Anthericum elatum* of the first edition of the Hortus Kewensis to the same genus. To the first the species now published is nearly related. It is herbaceous, and taller in the leaves than C. *inornatum,* and its inflorescence is more compound and developed; but the flower [illegible] precisely the same, [illegible] as we have been able [illegible], in both species.

Our drawing was made at the garden of the Horticultural Society, from a plant sent from Sierra Leone, in [illegible].

by their collector Mr. George Don. The plant was cultivated in a mixture of decayed wood and mould, and kept in the bark-bed.

The following is an enumeration of the species of the genus at present published:

1. Chlorophytum inornatum. *Ker.* (S. Leone.)
2. . . . . orchidastrum. *Lindl.* (S. Leone.)
3. . . . . elatum. *Br.* (C. B. S.)
Anthericum elatum. Ait.
4. . . . . laxum. *Br.* (N. Holl. tropical.)

Stemless, with fibrous fleshy roots. *Leaves* 1½ foot long, lanceolate, acuminate, somewhat wavy, quite smooth; their *stalk* winged, channelled, erect; their *lamina* spreading. *Panicle* racemose, upright, many-flowered, stiff. *Bractes* spathaceous, blackish-brown, several, the outer acuminate as long as the flower-stalk. *Flowers* in little heads, jointed with their stalks, white, about three together. *Perianth* rotate, 6-parted, spreading, with a very short tube: *sepals* linear-lanceolate, the inner more reflexed than the outer. *Stamens* 6, hypogynous, as long as the sepals, erect about the style, conniving. *Filaments* filiform. *Anthers* innate, linear, facing inwards, 2-celled, longitudinally opening, yellow. *Ovary* small, roundish, 3-cornered, the angles furrowed, 3-celled; ovules about 8. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* minute, fringed. *Capsule* clothed with the remains of the withered sepals, roundish, 3-angular, 3 lobed, the angles acute. *Seeds* in each cell 2-3, black, reniform, compressed, fixed by the middle to the central placenta.

J. L.

Ridgway 170 Picca... J. Watts.

ORNITHOGALUM virens.

Green Ornithogalum.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Nat. ord. ASPHODELEÆ. *Br. prodr.*

ORNITHOGALUM L. *Supra vol.* 2. *fol.* 159.

O. *virens*; racemo spicato multifloro, foliis lineari-lanceolatis debilibus ad apicem breviter teretibus acuminatis, sepalis patentibus, staminibus alternis bidentatis, bracteis floribus longioribus.

Folia *longa*, 1½-*pedalia, debilia, ligulata, versus apicem sensim attenuata, demum in acumine terete, brevi, desinentia, pallidè viridia, subcanaliculata.* Scapus *foliorum longitudine, erectus, teres, viridis, glaber.* Racemus *laxus, rectus, cylindraceus*, ½-*pedalis.* Bracteæ *subulatæ, sphacelatæ, floribus inexpansis longiores.* Pedicelli *læves, floris patentes, fructus erecti.* Flores *virides.* Sepala *patentia, plana, oblonga, obtusa, interioribus paulò erectioribus.* Stamina 6, *circà pistillum erecta, sepalis breviora, inter bases sepalorum et ovarii inserta.* Filamenta 2-*formia, ea sepalis interioribus opposita dilatata bidentata, exterioribus subulata.* Antheræ *parvæ, oblongæ, versatiles.* Ovarium *triquetrum, oblongum, angulis sepalis exterioribus oppositis.* Stylus *subulatus.* Stigma *simplex.*

Obs. *Æstivatio floris duplici serie valvata.*

A new species of Ornithogalum, related, on the one hand, to O. *caudatum*, from which it differs in being a smaller plant, in having shorter acuminated ends to the leaves, in its green flowers, and in having the alternate filaments bidentate; on the other side, it approaches the O. *odoratum* of Jacquin, from which it may be distinguished by the flowers of O. *odoratum* being larger, the leaves shorter, and the bracts shorter than the flower-stalks.

It is a pretty plant, remaining a long time in flower, and cultivated without difficulty in pots filled with light sandy loam.

Bulbs were sent, in 1823, by the late Mr. Forbes, from Delagoa Bay, in Southern Africa, to the garden of the Horticultural Society, where our drawing was made in March last.

Leaves long, weak, ligulate, narrowed by degrees to the end, where they are terminated by a rounded acuminated point, pale green, channelled, a foot and half to two feet

long. *Scape* as long as the leaves, erect, rounded, smooth, dark green. *Raceme* straight, cylindrical, spiked, six inches long. *Bracts* subulate, withered, longer than the unexpanded flowers. *Flower-stalks* smooth, spreading in flower, erect in fruit. *Flowers* green, spreading; *sepals* flat, oblong, obtuse, the inner rather more erect than the outer. *Stamens* erect, standing round the pistil, shorter than the sepals, inserted exactly between the base of the sepals and the ovary. *Filaments* of two forms; those opposite the inner sepals dilated, 2-toothed; those opposite the outer sepals subulate. *Anthers* small, oblong, versatile. *Ovary* 3-cornered, oblong; the angles opposite the outer sepals. *Style* subulate. *Stigma* simple.

The Æstivation of the flower is valvular, in a double row.

J. L.

HEDYSARUM ascendens; *var. cæruleum.*

Blue-flowered Ascending Hedysarum.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. *Juss.*
HEDYSARUM. L. *Suprà fol.* 355.

H. *ascendens;* foliis ternatis subrotundis subtus pubescentibus, caule terete, ramis declinatis ascendentibus pilosis, racemis simplicibus erectis axillaribus. *Swartz prodr.* 106.

H. ascendens. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 1185. *Swartz fl. ind. occ.* 3. 1268. *Pers. syn.* 2. 320.

Radices *longæ, divergentes.* Caulis *infernè suffruticosus, ramosus.* Rami *ultimi declinati, ascendentes, pilosi, longi, teretes.* Folia *petiolata, ternata.* Foliola *subrotundo-ovata, minora, integra v. interdum emarginata, nervosa, subtus pubescentia, incana v. glauca.* Stipulæ *oppositæ, ad latera baseos petiolorum, subfalcato-lanceolatæ, marcescentes.* Racemi *terminali-axillares, erecti, simplices, solitarii, longi, multiflori, pedunculis alternis, remotiusculis, longis, filiformibus.* Flores *parvi rubri* (purpurei). Legumina *declinata, articulis* 3-4, *semirotundis, compressis, pubescentibus.* Swartz l. c.

Not having had an opportunity of seeing the plant from which our drawing was taken, at Mr. Colvill's Nursery, we feel some degree of hesitation in referring it to Swartz's H. *ascendens:* this, however, arises chiefly from the present individual being a native of Brazil, and having blue flowers; while the H. *ascendens* is a native of Jamaica, and has small red flowers. We have had an opportunity of comparing the drawing with specimens in the Banksian Herbarium, from St. Christopher's, and also from Sierra Leone, with which it sufficiently agrees; and we perceive nothing, beyond what we have stated, in Swartz's description, which is at variance with our plant: we have, therefore, indicated the differences we have observed, and are compelled to leave to other botanists, who have better means, the task of determining the point.

A native of Brazil, and, like others of its tribe, easily propagated by cuttings. It is a stove plant, and will grow in any common soil.

Roots long, spreading. *Stem* at bottom rather shrubby,

branching; the last *branches* declinate, ascending, rounded, long, hairy. *Leaves* stalked, ternate. *Leaflets* roundish-ovate, entire, or sometimes emarginate, nerved, beneath pubescent, hoary, or glaucous. *Stipules* opposite, at the sides of the base of the leafstalks, rather falcate, lanceolate, withering. *Racemes* terminal and axillary, erect, simple, solitary, long, many-flowered. *Flower-stalks* attenuate, remote, long, filiform. *Flowers* small, red (blue). *Pods* declinate, with 3-4 half round, compressed, pubescent joints.

J. L.

…b by J. Ridgway 170 Picc…y July 1. 1824.

NARCISSUS gracilis.

Graceful Jonquil.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. AMARYLLIDEÆ. *Br. prodr. vol.* 1.
NARCISSUS. Suprà vol. 2. *fol.* 123.

Div. Jonquillæ. *Petala patentia. Corona parva cyathiformis. Folia junciformia.* Sabine MSS.

N. *gracilis;* 12-18 uncialis, foliis lineari-subulatis canaliculatis, scapo terete 1-2 floro, ovario inflato, flore sulphureo. *Sabine MSS.*

Herba *gracilis, erecta,* 1-1½ *pedalis.* Folia *erecta, scapo breviora, linearia, semiteretia, canaliculata, obtusa, suprà lævia, infrà crebrè striata, luteo-viridia.* Scapus *teres, subcompressus, fistulosus, sursum attenuatus,* 1-2-*florus.* Spatha 1½ *uncialis, monophylla, membranacea, erecta, hinc per duas tertias sui longitudinis fissa.* Pedunculi 2-*unciales, hinc plani, inde convexi, graciles.* Flores *subcernui, lutei, odore debili, tubo cylindrico, viridescente, ad apicem compresso, limbo duplò longiore, laciniis patentibus, planiusculis, ovalibus, basi imbricatis, exterioribus latioribus apiculatis, interioribus margine subinvolutis.* Corona *patens, brevis, cyathiformis, laciniis ad minimum quadruplò brevior, sublobata, et paulo plicata, colore quam laciniarum paulo intensiore.* Staminum *series* superior *paulo intra tubum inserta, antheris patentibus subsessilibus,* inferior *antheris longioribus quarum apices ferè ad basin antherarum superiorum attingunt.* Ovarium *ovale, triquetrum, lateribus sulcatis, loculis inflatis, ovulis plurimis.* Stylus *filiformis, tubi longitudine, fistulosus, infrà antheras superiores.* Stigma *parvum,* 3-*lobum, medio pervium.*

We are obliged to Mr. Sabine for pointing out to us the differences between this *Narcissus* and N. *tenuior.* From that gentleman's observations, it appears to be the latest in flower of all the kinds, except the late varieties of N. *poeticus;* to be a taller plant than N. *tenuior,* with a rounded, not compressed, and nearly two-edged, scape, and with pale yellow, unequally spreading, petals.

But, while we assent to the propriety of considering the differences which have been mentioned sufficient to entitle a plant to be called a species, so long as others, which have been described by modern Botanists, continue to be admitted as such, we cannot avoid stating our opinion, that the whole genus Narcissus requires to be revised with a judicious, but severe, hand. It may then be discovered, that the number of genuine species is very few; and that the

individuals which it has become the fashion to call species, are varieties capable of being so distinguished. This, we have reason to know, is also the opinion of Mr. Sabine, who has probably examined a greater number of plants of this genus than any other person. It will also, we think, be decided, that, in most instances, Mr. Haworth's *genera* are the species, and such of the same ingenious writer's species as can be distinguished from each other the varieties of Narcissus.

Our drawing was made in the garden of the Horticultural Society in the middle of last May. The plant is hardier than the common Jonquil, and an elegant ornament of the flower-garden.

A slender erect plant, 1 to 1½ foot high. *Leaves* erect, shorter than the scape, linear, half-rounded, channelled, obtuse, smooth above, beneath closely striated, yellowish green. *Scape* rounded, somewhat compressed, fistular, attenuated upwards, 1-2-flowered. *Spathe* 1½ inch long, membranous, 1-leaved, erect, split on one side for two thirds of its length. *Flower-stalk* two inches long, slender, on one side flat, on the other convex. *Flowers* subcernuous, yellow, with a faint smell, with a greenish cylindrical *tube* a little compressed at the end, and twice as long as the limb; *segments* spreading, flattish, oval, imbricated at the base, the outer broader with a little white point, the inner a little involute at the edge. *Corona* spreading, short, cup-shaped, at least four times as short as the segments, a little lobed and plaited, of a rather deeper yellow than the segments. *Upper* row of *stamens* inserted somewhat within the tube, their *anthers* spreading, subsessile, the *lower* row with longer anthers, the tips of which are as high up as the bases of the others. *Ovary* oval, 3-cornered, the sides furrowed; *cells* inflated; *ovules* many. *Style* filiform, as long as the tube, a little shorter than the upper row of anthers, fistulous. *Stigma* small, 3-lobed, pervious in the middle.

J. L.

Piccadilly Aug. 1. 1824

AERANTHES grandiflora.

Large-flowered Aeranthes.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ.—*Sect. IV.* Epidendreæ.

AERANTHES. *Labellum* calcaratum, membranaceum, integrum, cum processu unguiformi *columnæ* cui laciniæ anticæ adnascuntur articulatum. *Perianthium* ringens. *Pollinia* 2, cava, hinc perforata, filo nullo! glandulâ duplice. Herbæ *parasiticæ, perennes, radicibus filiformibus.* Folia *disticha.* Flores *maximi, solitarii, pallidi.* Sepala *cornuta, æqualia.*

A. *grandiflora,* foliis apice bilobis valde inæqualibus scapo radicali vaginato debili brevioribus, calcare emarginato.

Herba *parasitica, non bulbosa.* Radices *fibrosæ, glabræ.* Folia *disticha, ligulata, undulata, apice valde inæqualiter biloba, glaucescentia.* Scapus *radicalis, debilis, foliis longior, vaginis aridis, duris, lineatis vestitus, serie continuatâ florifer.* Flos *solitarius, magnus, inodorus.* Perianthium *ringens, pallide flavum.* Sepala *æqualia, carnosa, lucida, glaberrima, semidiaphana, ad basin pallide viridia, versus apicem flava, patentia, canaliculata, acuminata, quasi cornuta;* exteriora *ovato-lanceolata, lateralibus ad basin connatis antice usque ad articulum labelli productis, rotundatis, cum ungue columnæ subtus connatis;* interiora *breviora, cordata, abruptè acuminata, marginibus posticis conniventibus, anticis cum columnâ connatis.* Labellum *album, liberum, lanceolatum, integerrimum, ad basin subrepandum, cum calcare et pede columnæ articulatum;* calcar *e processu unguiformi columnæ productum, breve, incurvum, ore abruptè constricto, basi inflato, depresso, emarginato, viridi, intus piloso.* Columna *brevis, teres, in pedem membranaceum, alatum, cum laciniis interioribus ad marginem, anticis subtùs connatum, demum calcaratum producta, antice utrinque alata, alis semiovatis, conniventibus, supra gynizum horizontaliter porrectis.* Gynizus *subrotundus, excavatus, infundibularis.* Anthera *terminalis, opercularis, bilocularis, decidua.* Pollinia 2, *rotunda, cava, hinc perforata, filo nullo, glandulis duabus.*

Roots of this singular plant were sent, in a living state, from St. Mary's, Madagascar, by the late Mr. Forbes, in 1823, to the Horticultural Society; in whose garden our drawing was taken in June last. It is there successfully cultivated in decomposed woody soil, in the same manner as other plants of the same family.

So little has hitherto been done in describing the Orchideous plants of tropical countries, that new forms are continually presenting themselves, and requiring the establishment of new genera for their reception. The distinctions upon which these are to be founded, however minute they may occasionally appear, are singularly permanent and decisive. Thus the genus now proposed, which, in many respects, is allied to *Aerides,* of which A. *odoratum* must be considered the type, has a decidedly different

habit, and, to a certain extent, geographical distribution, which are accompanied by peculiar modifications of the parts of fructification. In *Aerides* the spur is an integral portion of the Labellum; in *Aeranthes*, of the Columna! *Aerides* has the solid pollen-masses attached to a long elastic process, as in *Vanda*; while *Aeranthes* has its pollen-masses of the same number, but hollow, with a small perforation on one side, and no process whatever, at least not when the flower is fully expanded.

Among the curious Orchideous plants, for a knowledge of which the world is indebted to the perseverance of M. du Petit Thouars, are two plants, native of the isles of France, Madagascar, and Bourbon, which are referable to this genus. The first resembles A. *grandiflora* strongly in habit, but is essentially distinct. It may be called,

A. ***arachnitis***, foliis apice emarginatis scapo radicali suberecto longioribus.
Dendrobium Arachnitis. Pet. Thouars hist. orch. afr. t. 88.

The second is a plant with large white flowers, and native of Madagascar. It may be called,

A. ***sesquipedalis***, cornu longissimo filiformi, spicis vaginatis axillaribus.
Angræcum sesquipedale. Pet. Th. l. c. tt. 66 et 67.

The following is a list of the other genera of that section of *Epidendreæ* to which *Aerides* and *Aeranthes* belong:

EPIDENDREÆ. Sect. IV. *Calcaratæ, vel saccatæ*; *polliniis duobus.*

VANDA. *Brown in bot. reg. f.* 506.

SARCANTHUS. *Nob.* Labellum carnosum, integrum, saccatum, sepalis patentibus, regularibus, subconforme. (*Cymbidium præmorsum.* Willd.)

AERIDES. *Swartz in Schrad. diar.* 1799. *p.* 233. *t.* 2. *f.* 4.

AERANTHES. *Nob. in pag. opp.*

IONOPSIS. *Humb. et Bonpl. nov. gen. et sp.* 1. *t.* 83.
We were formerly, judging from the figure in the work just cited, disposed to think with Meyer, that this genus was referable to *Oncidium*. We now believe, however, that the original species must be placed with *Dendrobium utriculari-oides* and *testiculatum* of Swartz, which certainly belong to this section.

EULOPHIA. *Brown in bot. reg. t.* 686.

ANGRÆCUM. *Pet. Thouars hist. orch. afr. passim.*

ÆONIA. *Nob.* Labellum membranaceum, cucullatum, 3-lobum, horizontale. Perianthium explanatum, liberum, secundum. Pollinia duo postice 2-loba, glandulis propriis, filo nullo.—Sp. Æonia Auberti *Nob.* *Epidendrum volucre* Pet. Th. l. c. t. 81.

CRYTOPUS. *Nob.* Labellum membranaceum horizontale, liberum. Sepala heteromorpha, lobata, unguiculata, explanata, basi distantia. Pollinia 2, integra, filis et glandulis propriis in bursis totidem clinandrii occultis!—Sp. Cryptopus elata *Nob.* *Angræcum elatum* Pet. Th. l. c. tt. 79, 80.

J L.

IRIS nepalensis.

Nepal Iris.

TRIANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. IRIDEÆ.
IRIS. *Suprà vol.* 3. *fol.* 246.

I. *nepalensis,* cristata, scapo bifloro foliis falcatis breviore, spathâ diphyllâ perianthio violaceo appressâ unguium sepalorum longitudine.
I. nepalensis. *Wallich in litt.*

The plant from which the figure of this handsome species of Iris was taken, flowered in the garden of Sir Abraham Hume, at Wormleybury, last spring. We are informed by that gentleman, that seeds of it were received by him from Dr. Wallich, with the name we have applied, and that the flower has a fragrant smell.

We, unfortunately, have had no opportunity of examining either flower or plant. Judging from the figure, we should suppose it near *Iris subbiflora.*

J. L.

I. deflexa fide Baker,

819.

PÆONIA cretica.

Candian Pæony.

POLYANDRIA *TRIGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. RANUNCULACEÆ. *Dec. prodr.* 1. 2. *syst.* 1. 127.
PÆONIA. *Suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 42.

P. *cretica*, foliis sublucidis bullulatis coriaceis subtus glaucis tomentosis, foliolis obtusis planis intermedio bilobo v. integro, ovariis lanuginosis patentibus. *Sabine MSS.*
P. arietina, oxoniensis. *Anderson in Linn. trans.* 12. 275.
P. arietina, carnea. *Dec. prodr.* 1. 66.
P. cretica. *Sabine MSS. Clus. hist.* 1. *p.* 281. *Dec. syst.* 1. 394. *no.* 14.

Caulis 1½-2 *pedales, simplices, erecti, foliosi, obtusè angulati, ad basin glaberrimi, sursùm puberuli.* Folia *erecta, biternata, plana, luteo-viridia, opaca, suprà glabra rugosa, subtus glauca pubescentia,* petiolo communi *terete, basi puberulo, suprà subcanaliculato, 4-unciali,* partialibus *pubescentibus, teretibus: lateralibus brevioribus;* foliola lateralia *obliqua, basi decurrentia, segmenti medii ovalia, lateralium ovato-lanceolata;* intermedia *ovali-lanceolata, integra aut biloba.* Flores *erecti, ultra folia exsurgentes, pallidè carnei, demum albidi.* Pedunculus *teres, striatus, 3-uncialis, apice pubescens, paulo sub flore bracteam gerens lanceolatam, patentem, subcomplicatam.* Calyx *5-phyllus, subpilosus, sepalo exteriore parvo, ovato, apice foliaceo, spatulato, reliquis subrotundo-ovatis, cochleatis, venosis, paulo coloratis, margine membranaceo colorato, interioribus duplo majoribus.* Petala *tenuia, corrugata.* Ovaria *bina, patentia, lanuginosa,* stigmate *compresso, gyratim recurvo, rubescente.*

This is principally characterized by its dwarf habit, early flesh-coloured flowers changing to nearly white, and shining, coriaceous, flat, blistered leaves, which are very glaucous beneath.

We have lately had many opportunities of examining the genus *Pæonia,* and of considering the various forms of it in a living state; and we cannot bring ourselves to any other conclusion than this: that, of the supposed species which have been adopted in recent publications, nearly the whole of which we have repeatedly compared, the following only can be considered distinct. The practised eye may, indeed, distinguish them, as it can the varieties of other cultivated plants; but their differences are not tangible, nor limits to those differences assignable.

1. P. Moutan. *Hort. Kew.*
2. P. corallina. *Retzius.*
3. P. officinalis. *Pall.*
   β *P. lobata. DC. Prodr. No. 5.*
4. P. daurica. *Anderson.*
5. P. tenuifolia. *Linn.*
6. P. hybrida. *DC. Prodr. No. 7.*
7. P. anomala. *Linn.*
8. P. albiflora. *Pall.*
9. P. Russi. *DC. Prodr. No.* 10. This we have not seen.
10. P. humilis. *Retz.* Differs from P. arietina, chiefly in its smooth capsules.
11. P. arietina. *Anderson.*
    β. *P. cretica. Sabine.*
    γ. *P. peregrina. Hort. Kew.*
    δ. *P. paradoxa. Anderson.*
    ε. *P. decora. Anderson.*
12. P. mollis. *Anderson.*

A hardy perennial plant, said to be a native of Candia, of easy cultivation. It is common in collections, and the earliest Pæony in blossom. Our drawing was taken at the garden of the Horticultural Society in April last.

Stems $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 feet high, simple, erect, leafy, obtusely angular, quite smooth at base, a little pubescent towards the top. *Leaves* erect, biternate, flat, yellowish-green, opaque, above smooth rugose, beneath glaucous pubescent; *common stalk* rounded, pubescent at the base, channelled above, about four inches long; *partial stalks* pubescent, rounded, the lateral being shorter: *lateral leaflets* oblique, decurrent at base, those of the middle segment oval, of the lateral segments ovate-lanceolate; *intermediate leaflets* oval-lanceolate, entire, or 2-lobed. *Flowers* erect, standing above the leaves, pale flesh-colour, changing to white. *Peduncle* rounded, striated, three inches long, pubescent at the end, having a little below the flower a lanceolate spreading half-folded-together bract. *Calyx* of 5 sepals, somewhat hairy; the outer small, ovate, leafy at end, spatulate; the others rounded-ovate, shell-shaped, veiny, a little coloured, with a membranous coloured edge; the inner sepals much the largest. *Petals* delicate, crumpled. *Ovaries* 2, spreading, woolly; *stigma* compressed, curled backwards, pink.

J. L.

Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Aug. 1. 1824.

CORONILLA juncea.

Rush-like Coronilla.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. *Div. VIII. Juss. gen.* 361.

CORONILLA. L. *Calyx* brevis, persistens, 2-labiatus, supra 2-dentatus dentibus junctis, infra 2-dentatus. *Vexillum* vix alis longius. *Legumen* longum, isthmis interceptum.—*Herbæ aut suffrutices;* folia *imparipinnata, stipulis à petiolo distinctis;* pedunculi *axillares aut terminales, umbellatim multiflori.* Juss. l. c.

C. *juncea,* fruticosa, foliolis quinatis ternatisque lineari-lanceolatis subcarnosis obtusis. *Linn. sp. pl.* 1047. *Mill. dict. No.* 9. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 1149. *Ait. Kew. ed.* 2. 4. 331. *Pers. syn.* 2. 314. *Dec. fl. fr.* 4. 606. *Link enum. hort. ber.* 2. 244. *Lodd. bot. cab.* 235.
Polygala major massiliotica. *Bauh. pin.* 349.
Colutea caule genistæ fungoso. *Bauh. hist.* 1. 383.
Dorycnium luteum hispanicum carnosius. *Barr. ic.* 133.

Suffrutex, 2-3 *pedalis, cortice fungoso, ramis glabris, filiformibus, nudis, vimineis.* Stipulæ *parvæ, marcescentes.* Petioli *gerunt foliola oblonga, obtusa, glauca, subcarnosa, inferiora alata,* 2 *paribus et impare, terminalibus basi approximatis, superiora ternata.* Pedunculi *foliis longiores, floribus* 7-8, *minoribus, luteis, congestis.* Calyx *rubens,* 5 *dentatus, dentibus obtusis unguiculis brevioribus.* De Candolle l. c. ex gall. vers.

This shrub has been an inhabitant of our gardens since the middle of the last century. It is not, however, although a native of the south of France, hardy enough to endure the severity of our climate; and, not having sufficient beauty to procure a place in the greenhouse, it is seldom seen in other than general collections of plants. It is easily propagated by cuttings, and may be preserved through the winter in a cold frame.

The opposite drawing was made from plants in the collection of Mr. Colvill.

Grows commonly among bushes, upon hills exposed to the sun, in the southern provinces of France, especially about Marseilles.

A shrub, 2-3 feet high, with a corky bark, and smooth, filiform, naked, twiggy branches. *Stipules* small, wither-

ing. *Leaflets* oblong, obtuse, glaucous, rather fleshy, the *lower* winged of two pairs and an odd one, the end ones being close together; the *upper* ternate. *Peduncles* longer than the leaves, of 7-8 flowers, small, yellow, clustered. *Calyx* reddish, 5-toothed, the teeth obtuse, shorter than the claws of the petals.

J. L.

ZEPHYRANTHES rosea.

Rose-coloured Zephyranthes.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. AMARYLLIDEÆ.

ZEPHYRANTHES Herbert. Perianthium verticale, infundibulare, æquale. *Stamina* regularia, uno (sæpius) sejuncto, basi sepalorum inserta. *Antheræ* adnatæ. *Stylus* declinatus. *Semina* plana, membranacea. Testâ atrâ.—*Plantæ Occidentales;* foliis *linearibus,* scapis 1-2 *floris cum foliis provenientibus.*

Z. *rosea*, foliis humifusis linearibus scapo unifloro brevioribus, perianthio expanso: sepalis ovalibus apiculatis, spathâ bifidâ apice carnosâ.

Cæspitosa. Folia *plurima, perennia, linearia, humifusa, plana, glabra, striata, apice rotundata, scapi longitudine v. breviora.* Scapus *(cum flore) semipedalis, compressus, glaber.* Spatha 1-*flora, biloba, glabra, rubescens, lobis apice viridibus carnosis.* Pedunculus $1\frac{1}{2}$ *uncialis, teres, spathâ duplò longior, strictus.* Perianthium *roseum, regulare, erectum, infundibulare, sepalis rotato-patentibus, ovalibus, apiculatis, infrà medium viridibus, ad basin fere liberis, interioribus angustioribus.* Stamina *regularia, æqualia, in basin sepalorum inserta, iisque breviora.* Antheræ *adnatæ, lineares, erectæ.* Ovarium *parvum, subrotundum,* 3-*loculare, ovulis distichis, indefinitis* (12). Stylus *declinatus, validus, teres, sepalorum ferè longitudine.* Stigma 3-*lobum, lobis patentibus: superficie stigmaticâ minutè glandulosâ.* Semina....

This beautiful bulbous plant was found at the Havannah by Mr. George Don, and brought home by him, in 1823, for the Horticultural Society; in whose garden it flowered, for the first time, in June last. It is a greenhouse plant, of easy culture and propagation. The delicate rose-coloured blossoms, which are produced in abundance at a time when little similar is in flower, render it a valuable addition to our collections. We have heard of a rose-coloured Z. *tubispatha* being in the gardens of Paris. Can it be this?

The name *Zephyranthes* was first proposed by Mr. Herbert *(Appendix, p.* 36), for a generic appellation of a small group of Amaryllideous plants, of which A. *Atamasco* and *tubispatha* are the true species. It appears to us that these have been separated with propriety from the old genus Amaryllis, and that they may safely be characterized by their nearly regular flowers, which have a vertical or nearly vertical position, and by their stamens not being bent to one side and unequal in length, but equal and spreading

equally, with the exception of that which is opposite to what would be the upper segment of the perianthium, if the flower were horizontal; and which is so little removed in direction from the others, as in Z. *Atamasco* and *tubispatha* to be so slightly only, and in Z. *rosea* scarcely in any degree whatever.

It gives us pleasure to be able to agree with the opinions expressed in the work above quoted; and to have an opportunity of adding our mite to the tribute of praise to which the knowledge displayed in it must assuredly give it claim; and we sincerely regret, that circumstances, arising, probably, rather from the unusual and confused manner in which the *Appendix* has been printed, than from a deficiency in novelty at least, or in scientific research, should have prevented its yet having received the attention among Botanists to which, we doubt not, it is entitled.

This is one of the many genera which confirm the opinion held by Linnæus, that a few well-selected words are abundantly sufficient for a generic or specific definition. If, in some cases, he insisted upon his rule with too much rigour, he erred upon the better side; for, there can be no comparison between the neatness and decision of his characters, and the unwieldy lumbering *descriptions* which are now too frequently mistaken for definitions. The latter are the consequence of an excess in multiplication of divisions, and would easily be avoided, if it were only remembered, that a difference is not a distinction, nor prolixity precision.

J. L.

820

Piccadilly Ann.

DAPHNE collina: *β. neapolitana.*

Neapolitan Hill Daphne.

OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. THYMELÆÆ.

DAPHNE. L. *Calyx* nullus. *Corolla* monopetala infundibuliformis, quadrifida, decidua. *Drupa* monosperma. *Wikström diss. de Daphne. p.* 2.

D. *collina*, floribus terminalibus fasciculatis extus sericeo-villosis: laciniis corollæ ovatis obtusis, foliis obovatis supra nitidis glabris, subtus piloso-villosis. *Wikstr. l. c. p.* 32. *enum. p.* 9.

D. collina. *Smith spicil. fasc.* 2. *t.* 18. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 423. *Pers. syn.* 1. 435. *Bot. mag.* 428. *Duham. arb. et frut. ed. nov. t.* 2. *Link enum. ber.* 3. 357.

(β) *neapolitana;* foliis utrinque glabris.

D. neapolitana. *Lodd. bot. cab.* 719.

Descr. D. *collinæ α.*—Frutex 1-3-*pedalis, supernè ramosissimus.* Rami *sparsi, sæpe dichotomi, versus apices foliosi, angulati, glabri, rufescentes;* ramuli *juniores sursum cinereo-hirsuti, v. villosi.* Folia *sparsa, conferta, sessilia, obovata, obtusa, integerrima, coriacea, margine revoluta, supra glabra, nitida, intensè viridia, subtus piloso-villosa, cinerea, sempervirentia,* 6-10 *lineas longa, medio* 3-5 *lineas lata;* squamæ gemmarum floralium *oblongæ, concavæ, obtusæ, villosæ v. sericeæ.* Flores *terminales, fasciculati v. aggregati, numerosi,* 6-16 *in uno-quoque fasciculo, sessiles, foliis cincti, extus sericeo-villosi v. villosi, dilutè v. roseo-violacei, suaveolentes.* Corolla *(Calyx) nervosa,* 5 *circiter lineas longa: tubo basi latiore,* 3 *lineas longo: laciniis corollæ* (calycis) *ovatis v. oblongis, obtusis,* 2 *circiter lineas longis (in cultis fere longitudine tubi).* Stamina *duorum ordinum;* filamentis *brevissimis;* antheris *oblongis, v. linearibus, bilocularibus, luteis.* Germen *ellipticum, sericeum;* stylus *brevissimus;* stigma *capitatum, convexum, glabrum, medio depressum.* Wikstr. l. c.

This pretty plant is surely a mere variety of D. *collina;* from which it differs, as far as we can observe, after comparing the living plants, chiefly in the want of pubescence on the under surface of the leaves. Like many other plants with which the Catalogues and Floras of the present day are augmented, it is a sport of Nature, which the ingenious acuteness of modern Botanists has brought into notice; but which, if unmolested upon its native hills, would quickly have passed away into the type from which it sprung.

In Dr. Wikström's recent dissertation and subsequent enumeration of the species of *Daphne,* we perceive no notice taken of this variety; but in the latter the *Daphne*

buxifolia of Vahl, which has been usually considered synonymous with D. *collina*, is distinguished, upon the authority of Vahl's own specimens, as a distinct species with white flowers.

This is as hardy as the common *Daphne collina*, and in some measure a more ornamental plant. It is propagated by grafting upon D. *mezereum*, or D. *collina* itself. Our drawing was made at Mr. Colvill's Nursery.

Description of D. *collina* α.—A shrub from 1-3 feet high, much branched upwards. *Branches* scattered, often dichotomous, leafy at their ends, angular, smooth, brownish; *young branches* upwards cinereous, hairy, or villous. *Leaves* scattered, close together, sessile, obovate, obtuse, quite entire, coriaceous, revolute at edge, above smooth, shining, dark green, beneath villous, cinereous, evergreen, 6-10 lines long, 3-5 lines broad in the middle. *Scales* of the flower-buds oblong, concave, obtuse, villous, or silky. *Flowers* terminal, fascicled or aggregate, numerous, 6-16 in each fascicle, surrounded by leaves, on the outside silky or villous, pale rosy violet, sweet-scented. *Corolla* (Calyx) nerved, about 5 lines long; tube wider at base, 3 lines long; *segments* ovate or oblong, obtuse, about 2 lines long (in wild specimens nearly as long as the tube). *Stamens* in two rows; *filaments* very short; *anthers* oblong or linear, 2-celled, yellow. *Germen* elliptical, silky; *style* very short; *stigma* capitate, convex, smooth, depressed in the middle.

J. L.

123.

SPIRANTHES cernua.

Nodding Lady's Traces.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. *Sect. II. Br.*

SPIRANTHES Rich. *Sepala* in cylindro conniventia. *Labellum* porrectum, planum, basi bicallosum, marginibus columnam cum eo parallelam arctè amplectentibus.—*Herbæ graciles. Folia angusta, radicalia. Spicæ densæ, tortiles.*

S. *cernua,* foliis lanceolatis trinervibus, caule vaginato pubescente, floribus recurvato-cernuis, labello oblongo integerrimo acuto : callis depressis.

Ophrys cernua. *Linn. sp. pl.* 1340.

Neottia cernua. *Willd. sp. pl.* 4. 75. *Bot. mag.* 1568. *Sweet Flower Gard.* 42. *Pers. syn.* 2. 511.

Radix *fibris plurimis, crassis.* Folia radicalia *linearia, longa,* caulina *vaginantia, brevissima.* Spica *densa, oblonga.* Flores *arcte recurvati, cernui* (Willd. sp. l. c.). *Sepala superiora parallela, pubescentia, non undulata, labello lanceolato, obtuso, concavo, integerrimo, venoso, sessili, callis baseos depressis.* Columna *brevissima.* Gynizus *magnus, altè bifidus; laciniis longitudine rostri.*

This kind of Spiranthes has been long known in our gardens, although it is, like other North American Orchideæ, impatient of cultivation. The specimen from which our drawing was taken was communicated by Robert Barclay, Esq. from his fine collection at Bury Hill, near Dorking.

As it has been repeatedly decided, that the generic appellation Neottia belongs to the *Ophrys Nidus Avis* of older writers, there can be no reason why the name *Spiranthes,* applied by Richard to this set of plants, should not be retained; the *Gyrostachys* of Persoon never having, as far as we know, been employed by any author. *Spiranthes* can only be confounded with the *Stenorhynchus* of Richard, which, although not distinguished from it by any very decisive character, has a peculiarity of habit which renders it desirable that it should, if possible, be retained distinct. *Pelexia* of Poiteau, which we formerly (fol. 760), without being aware of that name having been published, called *Collea,* is more distinct in character, but less in habit.

The following are the species of Spiranthes at present known; of which M. Richard mentions only six:

1. S. autumnalis. *Rich.* (v. v. sp.)
2. S. æstivalis. *Rich.* (v. v. sp.)
3. S. australis. *Nob.* (v. s. sp.) *Neottia australis.* Brown.
4. S. pudica. *Lindl.* (v. v. c. et s. sp.) This is quite distinct from S. *australis*, with which it has been confounded in fol. 602 of this work. We are well acquainted with both species. Of S. *pudica* we have specimens from Davuria, collected by Adams.
5. S. flexuosa. *Nob.* (v. s. sp.) *Neottia flexuosa.* Smith in Rees.
6. S. parviflora. *Nob.* (v. s. sp.) *Neottia parviflora.* Smith in Rees.
7. S. africana. *Nob.* foliis ligulatis oblongis radicalibus humifusis uninervibus, scapo vaginato glabro, spica secunda labelloque 3-lobo acuto plano saccato glaberrimis.—Hab. in insulis Africæ australis. Flores virides. (v. fig.) *Satyrium spirale.* Pet. Th. hist. orch. afr. t. 9.
8. S. congesta. *Nob.* foliis lanceolatis suberectis, scapo glabro vaginis obtusis, spica oblonga congesta subspirali puberula, sepalis obtusis, labello integerrimo.—Hab. in Sibiria. Flores rosei? (v. s. sp. comm. cel. Prescot.)
9. S. tortilis. *Rich.* (v. s. sp.) *Neottia tortilis.* Willd.
10. S. cernua. *Rich.* (v. v. c.)
11. S. elata. *Rich.* (v. v. c.) *Neottia elata.* Bot. mag. 2026.
12. S. picta. *Nob.* (v. v. c.) *Neottia picta.* Bot. mag. 1562.
13. S. bicolor. *Nob.* (v. v. c.) *Neottia bicolor.* Suprà fol. 794; where the leaves are inaccurately represented as whole-coloured. They are variegated with lighter and darker green, like those of S. *picta.*
14. S. diuretica. *Nob.* *Neottia diuretica.* Willd. *Spiranthes Nuil.* Rich.
15. S. quadridentata. *Nob.* *Neottia 4-dentata.* Willd.
16. S. strateumatica. *Nob.* *Orchis strateumatica.* Willd.

Many of the above are nearly related to each other in characters; but they are all, in our judgment, truly distinct.

J. L.

524.

ROSA Kamchatica: *β. nitens.*
Shining-leaved Kamchatka Rose.

ICOSANDRIA *POLYGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Rosaceæ *veræ.*
ROSA. *Suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 46.

Div. II. Feroces. *Rami tomento persistente vestiti. Fructus nudus.* Lindl. ros. mon. p. 3.

R. *Kamchatica,* aculeis infra stipularibus falcatis majoribus, foliis opacis. *Lindl. l. c.*

R. *Kamchatica. Vent. cels. t.* 67. *Ait. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. 259. *Pers. syn.* 2. 47. *Smith in Rees in l. Lindley in bot. reg. t.* 419. *Tratt. syn. bot. ser.* 15.

(β) *nitens,* foliis lucidis pallidè viridibus.

Frutex *erectus, ramosus, surculis parcè tomentosis, brevibus, rubris, undique aculeis setisque inæqualibus, rectis, sub stipulis majoribus, consitus.* Aculei *ramorum ut in surculis.* Folia *Kamchaticæ, sed pallidè viridia, nitida, utrinque glaberrima, nervo medio subtus et petiolo pilosis.* Flores *lætè carmosini, solitarii, sepalis integris, acuminatis, glandulosis.* Fructus *pyriformes pedunculique sparsìm glandulosi.*

This remarkable variety of *Rosa Kamchatica* was sent from Holland, by Mr. A. C. Van Eeden, to the Horticultural Society, in 1821. Our drawing was made in the Chiswick garden in May last.

It is quite as hardy and easy of cultivation as the type of the species; from which it is chiefly distinguished by its glossy naked leaves, redder flowers, and more erect mode of growth. In the falcate form of the prickles immediately below the stipules, and in their greater size, it remains true to the character assigned the species in the Rosarum Monographia.

M. Trattinnick is singularly unfortunate in his observations upon this species. He shrewdly remarks, that it must not be confounded with R. *rugosa* of Thunberg; at the same time asserting that species to be the same as R. *ferox* of our gardens; although all the evidence of which we are in possession respecting it goes to prove directly the contrary. He also adds, for the benefit, doubtless, of such of his countrymen as are not learned in English, that Mr.

Woods refers to R. *Kamchatica* the following: viz. *Rosa altaica*, R. *ochroleuca* Swz. and R. *suavis* Willd. in which opinion he does not agree. Mr. Woods's words, in the *Linn. trans.* 12. *p.* 189. are, speaking of R. *rubella, spinosissima, involuta, Doniana, gracilis,* and *Sabini,* as constituting the English portion of the tribe of *spinosissima,* "I "venture to mention R. *Kamchatica* as the only foreign "addition to the tribe already known." If the German version of Mr. Woods's paper contains the statement alluded to by M. Trattinnick, it must be a statement of the German editor.

R. *Kamchatica* is placed in Trattinnick's Series 15. *(Woodsiana)*, along with various species having little beyond generic affinity with it, or with each other; while R. *ferox,* from which it is not easily distinguished, forms, by itself, a 14th Series *(Hoppeana),* under the erroneous name of R. *rugosa,* as we have above stated.

An erect branching shrub, with short red surculi, which are slightly downy and covered all over with unequal straight aculei and setæ, of which those under the stipulæ are largest. The *prickles* of the branches much as in the surculi. *Leaves* like those of R. *Kamchatica;* but pale green, shining, quite smooth on both sides, the middle nerve and stalk only being hairy. *Flowers* bright red, solitary, with entire, acuminate glandular sepals. *Fruit* pyriform, and *stalks* with a few scattered glands.

J. L.

J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Sepr. 1. 1824.

ISOCHILUS prolifer.

Proliferous Isochilus.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. Div. IV. *Epidendreæ.* Sect. 2. Ecalcaratæ v. ad maximum saccatæ. Pollinia 4.
ISOCHILUS. Br. *V. suprà vol. 9. fol.* 745.

I. *prolifer,* floribus axillaribus, foliis distichis lanceolato-oblongis, caule prolifero; bulbis axillaribus diphyllis. *Br. in Hort. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 209.
Epidendrum proliferum. *Swartz prodr.* 124.
Cymbidium proliferum. *Swartz nov. act. ups.* 6. *p.* 71. *Willd. sp. pl.* 4. 95. *Pers. syn.* 2. 514.

Herba *humilis, parasitica.* Caules *proliferi, teretes, striati, glabri, basi vaginati, radicantes.* Folia *solitaria, linearia, emarginata, enervia, patentia, in caulibus junioribus disticha, sæpius* 4. Flores 2-3, *axillares, albi, sessiles, basi bracteis* 6, *imbricatis, sphacelatis, acutis involucrati.* Perianthium *resupinatum, regulare, connivens, basi obliquum.* Sepala *libera, parallela,* exteriora *oblonga, obtusa, lateralibus labello suppositis, basi antice connatis,* interiora *angustiora.* Labellum *sepalis concolor, lineare, apice cordatum, planum, emarginatum, disci apice discolore, ungue columna parallelo carnosiore, apice transversim calloso.* Columna *teres, glabra.* Gynizus *infundibularis, apice obliquus.* Anthera *minima, terminalis, opercularis, bilocularis?, margine exteriore membranaceo.* Pollinia 4, *compressa, parallela, (filo tenuissimo in polliniis replicato?)*

This is a very rare plant. It appears to have been introduced in 1793, but was probably soon lost again. Within a few months it has been imported from the West Indies, and exists for the present in two or three collections about London. Our drawing was made at Mr. Colvill's.

The plant is preserved, with great difficulty, by being planted in decayed wood and peaty soil. It is found in various islands of the West Indies.

The genus Isochilus is one of those published by Mr. Brown, in his celebrated arrangement of Orchideæ, in the 2d edition of the Hortus Kewensis: one species has been already figured at p. 745 of this work, and we shall soon take an opportunity of giving a figure of a third species. It belongs to a section of Epidendreæ, which we characterize by having four pollen-masses, and a perianthium either

entirely destitute of a spur, or, at most, with nothing more than a pouch. To the same section belong *Dendrobium, Stenoglossum, Restrephia, Ornithidium, Telipogon, Broughtonia, Cattleya, Epidendrum, Polystachya,* and *Cryptarrhena.*

The other Orchideous genera with four cereaceous pollen masses, of which *Malaxis* is the representative, must be referred to a section of the Order distinct from Epidendreæ, which we shall take another opportunity of defining. This section, which may be called MALAXIDEÆ, is formed of *Prescotia, Microstylis* badly defined by Nuttall, *Malaxis, Liparis, Dienia, Empusa,* and, as a separate tribe, of *Pedilea* and *Stelis.*

Empusa is a most remarkable plant, which can scarcely be compared with any known genus. We are acquainted with only a single species, for specimens of which from Nepal we are indebted to Mr. Lambert. Its character will be,

EMPUSA. *Perianthium* sepalis exterioribus lateralibus erectis obliquis basi labelli adnatis, cæteris linearibus patentibus. *Labellum* posticum, bituberculatum, sagittatum, facie cum basi columnæ elongatæ apice alatæ connatâ. *Pollinia* 4 per paria cohærentia.

Sp. 1. Empusa paradoxa.

Herba terrestris, pedalis, radice bulboso. *Folia* lineari-lanceolata, vaginantia, plicata. *Scapus* foliis longior. *Racemus* laxus, floribus patentibus, bracteis ovario bis torto! pauló brevioribus.

Hab. in Nepalia *(v. s. comm. cel. Lambert).*

The genus *Dienia* is founded upon plants from Nepal with the aspect of *Malaxis,* to which genus it is probable that some of them have already been referred by Sir Jas. Smith, in Rees's Cyclopædia. It may be characterized thus:

DIENIA. *Perianthium* explanatum, sepalis linearibus liberis. *Labellum* cucullatum, excavatum, cum columna parallelum. *Columna* clavata, apice alata. *Pollinia* 4, semiteretia, per paria cohærentia.

Sp. 1. Dienia congesta.

Folia caulescentia, ovato-lanceolata, *petiolis* vaginantibus. *Scapus* foliis longior. *Spica* terminalis, cylindracea, densissima. *Flores* minutissimi, sepalis interioribus filiformibus.

Hab. in Nepalia *(v. s. sp. comm. cel. Lambert).*

Prescotia we have referred to Epidendreæ, chiefly on account of its habit. In the nature of its pollen masses it approaches Mr. Brown's third section of Orchideæ, as it also does in the structure of its column; but it is in both these respects of ambiguous character.

J. L.

826.

LEUCADENDRON tortum.

Twisted Leucadendron.

DIŒCIA *TETRANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. PROTEACEÆ.
LEUCADENDRON. *Suprà vol. 5. fol.* 402.

Div. II. Nux ventricosa, v. lenticularis aptera, undique marginibusque pilosa. Stylus totus deciduus, basive solum remanente. Calyx diu persistens 4-partitus.

L. *tortum,* foliis spatulato-linearibus obtusis basi tortis: adultis glabris; junioribus ramulisque subsericeis, capitulis masculis pedunculatis, calycis laminis sericeis, nucibus undique comosis muticis. *Br. in Linn. trans.* 10. 56.

Protea torta. *Thunb. diss. n.* 31? *prodr.* 26? *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 519? (Br.) *Ait. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 375. *Link enum. ber.* 1. 114.

Protea cinerea. *Willd. sp.* 1. 521. ♀ *sec. descr. excl. syn.* (Br.)

Protea densa. *Willd. enum. suppl.* 7. fide Link.

The drawing of this plant was taken from fine specimens, communicated from the Bristol Nursery by Mr. Miller. It is an elegant species, easily preserved in a light peaty soil, and propagated by cuttings.

Like the rest of its Natural Order, it is a native of the Cape of Good Hope, where it is found in low places near the town.

Our figure has been compared with the specimens in Mr. Brown's Herbarium, and found to accord. From *Leucadendron Levisanus,* to which it is nearly related, it may be distinguished by its leaves being longer and narrower, and having a slight twist at their base.

We had not an opportunity of seeing specimens; but we suppose the plant represented to be of the male or barren-flowered kind.

J. L.

ARDISIA punctata.

Dotted Ardisia.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. MYRSINEÆ.
ARDISIA. Suprà vol. 7. fol. 533.

A. *punctata,* foliis lanceolatis coriaceis sinuatis versus basin attenuatis, corolla subcampanulata punctata: lobis obtusis.

Folia *lanceolata, coriacea, plana, petiolata, versus basin attenuata integerrima, margine sinuato, distanter interrupto, quasi dentato, suprà atroviridia venis paucis impressis, infrà pallidè virentia, venis iisdem prominentibus.* Umbellæ *simplices, terminales et axillares, congestæ, multifloræ, bracteis paucis, scariosis, involucrantibus, deciduis.* Pedicelli *puberuli, fusco lineati.* Flores *secundi, cernui, albido-grisei, undique punctis minutis atris conspersi.* Calyx 4-5-*fidus, foliolis ovatis, obtusis, usque ad sinus corollæ attingentibus.* Corolla *hypocrateriformis, campanulata, tubo brevissimo, lobis ovatis, obtusis, subfornicatis, carnosis, lucidis, medio baseos opacis pulvinatis.* Stamina *sessilia in ore tubi, lobis corollæ opposita.* Antheræ *subsagittatæ, in conum conniventes.* Ovarium *ovatum, lucidum, superum, creberrimè punctatum.* Stylus *subulatus.* Stigma *simplex.*

An undescribed species of Ardisia, introduced by the Horticultural Society from China; from which country it was brought, in 1822, by Mr. John Potts, a meritorious collector, who died in the service of the Society.

A handsome addition to the conservatory, easily cultivated, and propagated by cuttings. It is distinguishable from A. *lentiginosa* of this work (fol. 533), by its long coriaceous leaves, which are not crenulate, but merely sinuated at the edges, with slight contractions of the margin, at intervals, resembling denticulations; by its flowers being densely covered with dark dots of a dull purple colour; and by the obtuseness of the lobes of the corolla, which is distinctly bell-shaped, not spreading open or reflexed.

Leaves lanceolate, coriaceous, flat, stalked, narrowed towards the base, sinuated at the edge, which is interrupted at intervals so as to appear toothed; on the upper surface dark-green with a few sunken veins; beneath pale-green, with the same veins projecting. *Umbels* simple, terminal, and axillary, clustered, many-flowered, with a few scari-

ose, deciduous bracteæ supplying the place of an involucrum. *Flower-stalks* downy, with fuscous lines. *Flowers* on one side, drooping, whitish-grey, covered all over with minute dark spots. *Calyx* 4-5-cleft, with oval obtuse leaves coming up as high as the sinuses of the corolla. *Corolla* salver-formed, campanulate, with a very short tube, and ovate, obtuse, arched, fleshy, shining lobes, which have an opaque cushion-like space in the centre of their base. *Stamens* sessile, in the orifice of the tube, opposite to the lobes of the corolla. *Anthers* somewhat arrow-headed, conniving into a cone. *Ovary* ovate, shining, superior, with very many dots. *Style* subulate. *Stigma* simple.

J. L.

CUNONIA capensis.

Cape Cunonia.

DECANDRIA *DIGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CUNONIACEÆ. *Br. app. Flind. p.* 548.
Genera Saxifragis affinia. *Juss. gen.* 309.

CUNONIA. L. *Cal.* 5-partitus. *Petala* 5. *Stamina* 10. *Germen* superum; *styli* 2; *stigmata* 2. *Capsula* ovata acuminata 2-locularis polysperma.—Arbores; folia *opposita, opposite et impari pinnata,* petiolis *articulatis.* Flores *racemosi, axillares,* pedicellis *passim fasciculatis* 1-*floris.* Stipula *foliis et racemis superioribus interjecta, magna, plana, petiolata.* Juss. l. c.

C. capensis. *Linn. sp. pl.* 569. *Thunb. prodr.* 81. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 634. *Pers. syn.* 1. 486. *Link enum. ber.* 1. 411. *Lodd. bot. cab. t.* 826.

Oosterdykia floribus spicatis pentapetalis, foliis oblongis subincanis serratis. *Burm. afr.* 259. *t.* 96.

Arbuscula, arbuti alatis foliis, africana. *Pluk. alm.* 45. *t.* 191. *f.* 4.

Caulis *nodosa versus apicem foliosa, foliolo petiolato ovali-oblongo terminata.* Folia *magna, opposita, petiolata, pinnata cum impare, alata; pinnis* 5 *v.* 7, *lanceolatis, dentatis, glaberrimis.* Racemi *gemini, terminales, foliolo supradicto interjecto, multiflori, floribus parvis, pedicellatis, fasciculatis.* Sepala 5, *ovalia, corolla multo breviora.* Petala 5, *ovali-oblonga, patentia.* Stamina 10, *filamentis petalis longioribus, antheris rotundis.* Ovarium *superum, conicum, stylis duobus staminum longitudine, stigmatibus obtusis.* Capsula *oblonga, acuta, bilocularis, polysperma.* Lam. ex gall. vers.

This plant is omitted in the last edition of Hortus Kewensis.

We find the following account of it in Burchell's Travels in Africa, 1. 142:

" This is a handsome tree, with fine shining green foliage, contrasted by numerous, dense, elongated bunches of small milk-white flowers, and twigs of a red colour; having the habit rather of a tropical than of a Cape plant. Its colonial name is *Rood Elze* (Red Alder), although the tree has not, in any point of view, the least resemblance to the Alder of Europe; but the waggon-makers say there is some similarity in their wood. I am inclined, however, to believe, that the name was given rather in consequence of their growing in similar situations."

For the specimen from which our drawing was taken we are indebted to the Comtesse de Vandes, in whose collection at Bayswater it was made. It is a hardy greenhouse plant, but does not flower very freely.

Lamarck is of opinion, that the Oosterdykia of Burmann's plate 95, is another species of the genus; but we do not find the idea acted upon by subsequent writers upon species.

We take the liberty of quoting the following remarks upon the order Cunoniaceæ, from Mr. Brown's botanical appendix to Flinders's Voyage to Terra Australis.

" This order, several of whose genera have been referred " to Saxifrageæ, is more readily distinguished from that " family by its widely different habit, than by any very im- " portant characters in its fructification; like Saxifrageæ, " also, it comprehends genera with ovarium superum and " inferum."

" The genera strictly belonging to Cunoniaceæ are " Weinmannia, Cunonia, Ceratopetalum, Calycomis, and " Codia. To this order Bauera may also be referred; but " it must form a separate section from the genera already " mentioned. *Br. app. Flind. p.* 548."

J. L.

ROSA moschata; *var.* nepalensis.

Nepal Musk Rose.

ICOSANDRIA *POLYGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. Rosaceæ. *Div. II.* Rosæ.
ROSA. *Suprà vol. 1. fol. 46.*

Div. X. Systylæ. *Styli in columnam elongatam cohærentes. Stipulæ adnatæ.*

R. *moschata*, ramulis nudiusculis, foliolis ellipticis acuminatis subtus glaucis serratusis conniventibus, stipulis integris, sepalis compositis acuminatis. *Lindl. Ros. p.* 121. *cum synonymiis omnibus.*

R. opsostemma. *Ehr! beitr.* 2. 72.

R. glandulifera. *Roxb. fl. ind. ined.*

β. *nudiuscula*, foliolis oblongis acutis impubibus, petiolis pedicellis calycibusque glandulosis. *Lindl. l. c.*

γ. *nepalensis*, foliolis ovato lanceolatis, petalis acutis, pedicellis calycibusque glandulosis.

δ. *arborea*, caule arboreo.

R. arborea. *Pers. syn.* 2. 50. *Lindl. mon. ed. angl.* 141; *ed. gall. p.* 138.

Habitus et notæ R. moschatæ africanæ.

Differt, *foliolis* firmioribus, ovato-lanceolatis, subtus petiolisque aculeatis pubescentibus, *pedicellis* calycibusque pilosis, glandulosis; *petalis* ovatis, acutis, *columna stylari* pubescente.

In the Rosarum Monographia it is stated, that there is no foundation for an assertion made by M. Thory, that *Rosa moschata* is a native of Hindostan. Nor was there; the R. *glandulifera* of Roxb. being avowedly a garden plant. We have, however, been lately favoured by the communication from the collection of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold, of a Rose raised from Nepal seed, which appears to us to be decidedly a variety of R. *moschata*. It differs, indeed, in some respects, from the African type of the species, especially in the length of the leaves and in the form of its petals, but in other respects it does not appear to vary; and experience has shown us, that such differences are unimportant.

It was, we confess, unexpected by us, that an African species of Rose should be found in Southern Asia; as we had believed that the form of R. *moschata* was there represented only by R. *Brunonii*. But we find in our surprise on the

one hand, a source of gratification on the other; for the discovery of R. *moschata* in Nepal shows, that it is not by climate alone that R. *Brunonii* has been formed, and therefore confirms the goodness of the latter species. R. *moschata* being one of the sorts of Rose from which the Attar is produced, it is possible that an explanation of its having wandered so far from home as Northern India may be sought in that circumstance.

In the edition of our Rosarum Monographia, which has lately been translated into French by M. Pronville, we are informed by the worthy editor, that the tree Rose of Persia, which was raised from seed brought by Olivier from Ispahan, where it grew to the size of an Apple-tree, flourished, for seven or eight years, in a pit in the collection of M. Cels; and having there produced both flowers and fruit, proved to be Rosa moschata. We have, therefore, reduced the R. *arborea* of Persoon to a variety of that species.

J. L.

170 Piccadilly Sept. 1. 18[illegible]

DOLICHOS purpureus.
Purple Dolichos.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. LEGUMINOSÆ. *Sect. V.* Corolla irregularis papilionacea. Stamina 10, diadelpha. Legumen uniloculare bivalve. *Frutices aut Herbæ; folia simplicia aut ternata, aut rariùs digitata; stipulæ nunc subnullæ, nunc conspicuæ imo petiolo adnatæ, aut ab eodem distinctæ.* Juss. gen. 352.

DOLICHOS. L. *Calyx* brevis, 4-dentatus, denticulo supremo emarginato. *Vexillum* basi intus bicalle, et alas subtus comprimens. *Legumen* oblongum polyspermum, formâ varium; *semina* reniformia aut subrotunda, hilo laterali.—Herbæ *pleræque volubiles;* folia *ternata petiolata,* stipulis *à petiolo distinctis;* foliola *suprà eumdem articulata, petiolo terminali infrà 2-aristato, lateralibus 1-aristatis, aristis stipulæformibus;* flores *sæpe spicati axillares;* legumen *sæpe glabrum, rariùs villosum aut pruriens.* Corculi *lobi à foliis seminalibus distincti.* Juss. l. c.

D. *purpureus,* volubilis, caule glabro, petiolis pubescentibus, corollæ alis patentibus. *Willd. sp.* 3. 1048.

D. purpureus. *Linn. sp. pl.* 1021. *Smith Ex. bot. p.* 29. *t.* 74. *Ait. Kew. ed.* 2. 4. 295. *Pers. syn.* 2. 298. *Link enum.* 2. 233.

Caulis *volubilis, angulatus, pilis deflexis scabriusculus, nunc omninò glaber.* Foliola *latè ovata, subcordata, acuminata, glabra v. tomentosa, venis purpureis reticulata.* Petioli *magis minusve pubescentes.* Flores *racemis, longis, interruptis, dispositi, roseo et purpureo eleganter variegati. Preterea* bracteas *solitarias ad basin pedicellorum, adsunt etiam duæ alteræ lobatæ calyci ad basin appressæ.* Legumina *lata, brevia, compressa, undique tuberculis parvis muricata, nitidè purpurea.* Smith ex. bot. ex angl. vers.

This is a handsome, climbing, annual plant, native of the East Indies. It, occasionally, is raised from imported seed, and in a stove may be cultivated without difficulty: but, like all other tropical species of this genus, it cannot be made to bear the natural climate of even our finest summers.

Our drawing was made at Mr. Colvill's Nursery.

Stem climbing, angular, roughish, with deflexed hairs, sometimes smooth. *Leaflets* broad-ovate, approaching to heart-shaped, pointed, smooth or downy, reticulated, with purple veins. *Footstalks* more or less downy. *Flowers* in very long interrupted clusters, elegantly variegated with

rose-colour and purple. Besides the solitary bracteas at the base of each flowerstalk, the calyx is enveloped in a pair of lobed ones, seated close to its base. *Pods* short, broad, and compressed, muricated all over with little tubercles, and of a shining purple hue.

J. L.

ARUM crinitum.
Hairy Arum.

MONŒCIA *POLYANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. AROIDEÆ. *Rich. analyse du Fruit.*
ARUM. *Suprà vol.* 6. *fol.* 450.

A. *crinitum,* foliis pedatis integerrimis, spadice cylindraceo spatha ovata plana internè pilosa breviore. *Willd. sp. pl.* 4. 477.
A. muscivorum. *Linn. suppl.* 410.
A. crinitum. *Hort. Kew. ed.* 1. 3. 314; *ed.* 2. 5. 306. *Pers. syn.* 2. 574.

Herba *acaulis,* 1½ *pedalis.* Folia *radicalia, erecta, spatha paulo longiora, glaberrima, sublucida, penninervia, pedata,* lobo medio *hastato horizontali,* lateralibus *tripartitis, quasi petiolatis: segmentis tribus strictissimis, planis, convolutis, ovato-lanceolatis, acuminatis, quorum exteriores (quoad axin folii) sensim angustiores:* petiolo *compresso, solido, viridi, infra medium pallidiore, in vagina firma maculis parallelipipedis sordide olivaceis undique densè adspersa, dilatato.* Spatha *maxima, undique extus colore et maculis vaginarum foliorum;* scapo *erecto terete;* tubo *magno, erecto, conico;* limbo *maximo, explanato, cucullato, abruptè cernuo, coriaceo, citò post primas dies collapso, intùs livido-purpureo, versus apicem pallidiore, pilis refractis, purpureis, complanatis, simplicibus, versus faucem densissimis vestito.* Spadix *teres, declinatus, spatha brevior, atro-olivaceus, undique tuberculis caudatis, porrectis, crinitus, longè fusiformis, basi appendicibus longis, complanatis, subulatis, attenuatis, imbricatis, quasi involucratus.* Flores fœminei *ad basin spadicis, conferti, in cylindro brevi densè dispositi.* Ovaria *cuneata, perianthio* 0, *vertice hexagona, ovulis duobus à basi imâ erectis, duobus à vertice pendulis; ad summum cylindrum processubus quibusdam cornutis coronata.* Flores masculi *supra fœmineos in cono truncato aggregati.* Antheræ *basi carnoso solido,* 2-*loculares, per apicem verticaliter dehiscentes.*

A most remarkable plant, in singularity of appearance surpassing any of the same singular genus with which we are acquainted. It is very rare in this country, and, we believe, has seldom produced its flower, which resembles the huge flapping ear of some monstrous animal. We find no mention made of it in the French Floras of the south of France. It is, nevertheless, a native of Minorca.

The plant from which our drawing was taken flowered in June last, in the garden of the Horticultural Society. Its roots were sent from the south of France, by George Bentham, Esq. who procured them from the garden of M. Audibert, of Tarascon.

The remarkable organ, which in this genus represents the flower, and by Botanists is termed spatha, is a leaf under a peculiar form of developement, assuming the colour, and probably the office, of corolla. It is one of those deviations from the usual order of Nature, which assist the philosophical Botanist in understanding the origin of similar organs which have departed more completely from what may be called their primitive forms, and which, with cohesion of parts and alteration of figure, take on new appearances and functions, by which they are so far disguised as to be recognized only in the few plants in which their transition from one form to another has been, as it were, arrested in the middle, and remains incomplete.

The Spatha of the Arum, which is manifestly a coloured leaf, goes far in support of the ingenious theory of M. Du Petit Thouars, that all parts of the flower and fruit are modifications of leaves, or leaves in an altered form; or, to employ his own expression,—" que la Fleur n'est autre " chose que la transformation d'une Feuille et du Bourgeon " qui en dépend; que la Feuille donne Calice, Corolle, et " Etamine, et que le Bourgeon devient le Fruit produisant " la Graine;" and that the bud of a tree and the seed of a tree differ chiefly in this, that the former is an " *Embryon fixe*," a stationary Embryo, and the latter an " *Embryon mobile*," or moveable Embryo. The points upon which this curious speculation depend for support are, that there are no limits between leaves, bracteæ, calyx, and corolla; that, in double or monstrous flowers, the stamens and ovaries become foliaceous; that anthers occasionally secrete ovula; that ovaries are known to become polliniferous; that every compound calyx, corolla, or ovary, can be shown to be made up of a determinate and relative number of simple parts; and, finally, that all these organs, in regular flowers, in which no abortion or obliteration has occurred, are produced about their axis, as the leaves about their stem, in a spiral, or, by depression and approximation verticillate, manner.

A stemless plant, 1½ foot high. *Leaves* radical, erect, a little longer than the spathe, quite smooth, a little shining, with regular parallel veins setting off at an acute angle from the midrib, pedate; their *middle lobe* hastate, horizontal; their *lateral lobes* three-parted, and, as it were, stalked: the three segments very erect, flat, rolled toge-

ther, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, the outer of them being the smallest; the *leafstalk* compressed, solid, green, below the middle of a paler colour, dilated into a firm sheath, which is spotted all over with dull olive-coloured, long, square spots. *Spatha* very large, all over on the outside of the same colour, and with the same spotting as the sheaths of the leaves. *Scape* erect, rounded. *Tube* large, erect, conical; the *limb* very large, opened out, cucullate, abruptly cernuous, withering quickly after the first days of expansion; in the *inside* of a livid purple, towards the end paler, covered all over with purple hairs, which are succulent, flattened, simple, bent back, and very close together about the orifice. *Spadix* rounded, bent down, shorter than the spatha, dark olive-colour, all over hairy with the long tail-like processes of its tubercles, of a long spindle shape, surrounded, at its very bottom, with long, flat, subulate, imbricated appendages, which form a sort of involucrum. The *Female Flowers* are at the base of the spadix, closely packed in a short cylinder. *Ovaries* wedge-shaped, with no perianthium, their crown six-cornered, with two ovules standing erect at the base, and two hanging pendulous from the summit; the whole of the ovaries surmounted by several horn-like processes. The *Male Flowers* situated above the females, disposed in a truncated cone. *Anthers* with a solid, fleshy base, 2-celled, opening through a hole in their end.

We did not perceive the carrion-like smell, noticed by Linnæus.

J. L.

BRASSIA caudata.

Long-tailed Brassia.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ.—*Sect. IV.* Epidendreæ.

BRASSIA. R. Br. Labellum explanatum indivisum. *Petala* patula distincta. *Columna* aptera. *Massa pollinis* 2, posticè bilobæ; medio affixæ processui communi stigmatis. *R. Br. in Ait. Kew. ed.* 2. 5. 215.

B. *caudata,* sepalis ovato-lanceolatis acuminatis: inferioribus caudatis, labello acuminato, bulbo ancipite.

Helleborine ramosissima, caulibus et floribus maculosis. *Plum. spec.* 9. *ic.* 277.

Epidendrum caudatum. *Linn. sp. pl.* 1349.

Malaxis caudata. *Willd. sp. pl.* 4. 93. *Pers. syn.* 2. 514.

Folia *bina, oblonga, erecta, 5-nervia, in bulbo ancipite insidentia.* Scapus *radicalis, vaginatus, foliis longior.* Spica *rigida, erecta, glabra, 9-flora.* Flores *resupinati, magni, subsecundi; bracteis ovatis, acutis, brevibus.* Perianthium *explanatum, patens, regulare, luteo-viride, fusco purpureo intus maculatum;* sepala *libera, carnosa, basi vix imbricata,* exteriora *ovato-lanceolata supremo erecto acuminato, inferioribus longissimis dependentibus caudatis (4½ uncialibus);* interiora *ovato-lanceolata, acuminata, supremo duplo breviora.* Labellum *dependens, liberum, longitudine, sepalorum interiorum, ovato-lanceolatum, acuminatum, margine membranaceum, ad apicem viridi-luteum, infra medium fusco maculatum, basi paulo excavatum, tuberculis 2, albis, linearibus, compressis, parallelis, pubescentibus: vertice luteo, in facie excavatâ columnæ recumbentibus. Cis tuberculos adsunt processus duo, parvi, cornuti, albi.* Columna *erecta, libera semi-teres, anticè excavata ad alterum tuberculorum labelli finem recipiendem.* Gynizus *excavatus, subquadratus, marginatus.* Anthera *terminalis, opercularis, cito decidua, 1-locularis, pileiformis.* Pollinia 2, *oblonga, lutea, posticè obsoletè biloba, filo brevi communi insidentia, glandula crassa, brunnea gynizi apici affixa.*

For an opportunity of publishing this curious and beautiful plant we are obliged to Mr. Lee, of the Hammersmith Nursery, by whom it was imported from the West Indies. It requires the heat of a bark-stove, and is cultivated in the same way as other plants of the family.

The genus Brassia, as established by Mr. Brown, in the Hortus Kewensis, consisted of a single species, a native of Jamaica. It is principally distinguished from Cymbidium by the labellum, which is entire, and not elastically jointed with the columna. It constitutes part of a large section of

Epidendreæ, which may be combined under the common character of having no spur, or at most a little bag occasioned by the extension of the columna, and only two pollen-masses. Nearly half the known genera of Epidendreæ are referable to this section, and may be subdivided thus:

EPIDENDREÆ. Sect. I. *Ecalcaratæ; polliniis duobus.*

§ 1. Pollinia filo unico v. tantum glandulâ distincta.

1. Trichoceros, *Kunth.*—2. Rodiguezia, *Fl. per.* from which Gomeza of Mr. *Brown* is scarcely distinct.—3. Cymbidium, *Swartz.*—4. Brassia, *R. Br.*—5. Anguloa, *Fl. per.*—6. Catasetum, *Rich.*—7. Lissochilus, *Br.*—8. Geodorum, *Jackson.*—9. Fernandezia, *Fl. per.*—10. Sobralia, *Fl. per.*—11. Megaclinium, *Nob. Bulbophyllum clavatum, conicum, &c. &c. Pet. Th. orch. afr.*—12. Trizeuxis, *Lindley.*—13. Pleurothallis, *R. Br.*—14. Cyrtochilus, *Kunth.*—15 Odontoglossum, *Kunth.*—16. Oncidium, *Swartz.*—17. Cyrtopodium, *Br.*—18. Pachyphyllum, *Kunth.*—19. Cœlogyne, *Lindley.*—20. Macradenia, *R. Br.*

§ 2. Pollinia filis duobus v. (sub anthesi) nullo.

21. Masdevallia, *Fl. per.*—22. Humboldtia, *Fl. per.*—23. Gongora, *Fl. per.*—24. Dipodium, *R. Br.*—25. Sunipia, *Buchanan, in Rees, article Stelis.*—26. Tribrachia, *Nob.* Labellum unguiculatum cum basi sepalorum exteriorum lateralium connatum. Columna bicirrhosa. *Nepalensis.*—27. Bulbophyllum, *Pet. Th.*—28. Cestichis, *Pet. Th.*—29. Cirrhopetalum, *Nob. Bulbophyllum longiflorum,* Pet. Th. which is C. Thouarsii, *Nob.*

The genus Malaxis, as it stands in Willdenow, is a strange medley.

J. L.

NICOTIANA nana.

Rocky Mountain Tobacco.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. SOLANEÆ.

NICOTIANA, L. Calyx tubulosus 5-fidus. Cor. infundibiliformis v. hypocrateriformis, limbo 5-fido. Stigma capitatum. Capsula bilocularis, apice 4-fariam dehiscens.—Herbæ v. suffrutices. Flores *terminales, racemosi.* Br. prodr. 1. 447.

N. *nana*, 2-3 uncialis, foliis lanceolatis pilosis: radicalibus quam flores solitarii longioribus, corolla calyce longiore: laciniis obtusis.

Herba *humillima*, 2-3 *uncialis, annua, acaulis.* Folia *radicalia, lanceolata, in petiolum brevem decurrentia, sæpè paulo obliqua, carnosa, plana, avenia, parcè pilosa.* Flores *albi, ex axillis foliosum, pedicellati, solitarii.* Calyx *turbinatus, inæqualiter 5-fidus, inflatus, glanduloso-pilosus, subviscidus, tubi corollæ longitudine.* Corolla *tubo cylindraceo, pubescente, striato, limbo patente, plicato, obsolete 5-lobo, lobis rotundatis, acutis.* Stamina *basi dilatata, infra medium tubi inserta, inclusa.* Filamenta *filiformia, pilosiuscula.* Antheræ *parvæ, luteæ.* Ovarium *disco luteo circumdatum, ovatum, biloculare, polyspermum.* Stylus *filiformis, deciduus, staminum longitudine.* Stigma *capitatum, obscure bilobum, pubescens, viride.*

This curious species of Tobacco was raised from seed sent by William Bird, Esq. from the rocky mountains of North America, to the Horticultural Society. Upon the envelope of the seed, it was stated to be the kind from which the Indians prepare the finest of their tobacco. We find no mention made of it in any of the works of American Botanists: but it is possible that it may have been by them confounded with N. *quadrivalvis;* from which, however, it is truly distinct. It is very impatient of cultivation. In 1823 several plants were obtained from the original parcel of seed; in the present year two only were raised from the seed sowed in 1823; and now, owing to the wetness of the season, only a few seeds have been produced.

Our drawing was made, in the garden of the Horticultural Society, in June last.

A very dwarf annual plant, 1 or 2 inches high, annual, stemless. *Leaves* radical, lanceolate, running down into a

short stalk, often a little oblique, fleshy, flat, veinless, sparingly hairy. *Flowers* white, from the axillæ of the leaves, stalked, solitary. *Calyx* turbinate, unequally 5-cleft, inflated, glandular-hairy, somewhat clammy, as long as the tube of corolla. *Corolla* with a cylindrical, pubescent, striated tube, and a spreading, plaited, obsoletely 5-lobed limb, with rounded, acute lobes. *Stamens* dilated at the base, inserted below the middle of the tube, included. *Filaments* filiform, hairy. *Anthers* small, yellow. *Ovary* surrounded by a yellow disk, ovate, 2-celled, many-seeded. *Style* filiform, deciduous, the length of stamens. *Stigma* capitate, obscurely 2-lobed, pubescent, green.

J. L.

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MELODINUS monogynus.

East Indian Melodinus.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. APOCINEÆ.

MELODINUS, Forst. Cal. 5-partitus, persistens. Cor. tubulosa, limbo 5-partito obliquo, coronâ ad faucem 5-fidâ lacerâ (cum limbi laciniis alternante *ex Forst.).* Stamina brevia. Stylus 1 (2-partibilis *ex Forst.)*; stigmata 2. Bacca globosa, 2-locularis, intus pulposa et polysperma, dissepimento carnoso, seminibus compressis. *Frutex scandens; folia opposita, integra.* Juss. gen. 148.

M. *monogynus,* foliis ovali-lanceolatis acuminatis, paniculâ glaberrimâ.
M. monogynus. *Carey hort. beng. p.* 20.

Frutex *scandens, undique glaberrimus.* Folia *opposita, ovali-lanceolata, glaberrima nervo nullo marginali, in petiolo brevi insidentia.* Flores *magni, albi, terminales, paniculati.* Calyx *campanulatus, patens;* sepalis 5, *ovatis, rotundatis, imbricatis, pilosis: interioribus majoribus.* Corolla *alba, carnosa, calyce multò longior, hypocrateriformis, glaberrima, tubi basi constricto intus villoso;* limbo 5-*partito, patente, laciniis contortis, falcato-cultratis, transversìm corrugatis, basi bicallosis;* fauce *coronata squamis* 5, *carnosis, erectis, bilobis, pilosis, laciniis corollæ oppositis.* Stamina 5, *versus basin tubi inserta, glaberrima, acuminata;* antheris *circa stigma conniventibus.* Ovarium *inferum in disco insidens simplex, glabrum.* Stylus *filiformis.* Stigma *crassum, conicum, birostre.* Glandulæ *hypogynæ nullæ.*

This is one, among the multitude of noble plants described but not published by the late Dr. Roxburgh; the history of which has long been anxiously expected by Botanists.

From the Hortus Bengalensis of Dr. Carey, in which work alone we find the species noticed, it is stated to be a climbing shrub, native of Sylhet, and flowering at Calcutta in March and April. In this country it produced its blossoms, for the first time, in July last, at the Nursery of Messrs. Whitley, Brames, and Milne, of Fulham; to the liberality of whom we are indebted for the opportunity of making our drawing. It is a stove plant, and propagated by cuttings.

That this plant is referable to the genus Melodinus of Forster, we think there can be no doubt, notwithstanding some differences in his account of his plant and the structure we

find existing in that before us. The fissure of the point of the stigma was probably the cause of Forster's statement respecting the bipartible nature of the style of *Melodinus scandens*. We are, therefore, aware of the objection that may be taken to the specific name *monogynus;* but we prefer leaving changes in the nomenclature of Roxburgh's plants to be made by the learned Botanist under whose care the general publication of them has been placed.

A smooth, climbing *Shrub*. *Leaves* opposite, oval-lanceolate, acuminate, with no marginal nerve, attached to short footstalks. *Flowers* large, white, terminal, panicled. *Calyx* campanulate, spreading; *sepals* 5, ovate, rounded, imbricated, hairy; those inside the largest. *Corolla* white, fleshy, much longer than the calyx, quite smooth, hypocrateriform; the tube contracted at the base and villous inside; the limb 5-parted, spreading, with falcate segments wrinkled across; *orifice* crowned with 5 fleshy, erect scales, which are two-lobed and hairy, and opposite to the segments of the corolla. *Stamens* 5, inserted towards the base of the tube, smooth, pointed. *Anthers* conniving round the stigma. *Ovary* ovate, simple, seated in a smooth discus. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* thick, conical, with two beaks. No glands under the ovary.

J. L.

Hart. del. Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Oct. 1.1824. S. Watts. sc.

SCABIOSA graminifolia.

Grass-leaved Scabious.

TETRANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. DIPSACEÆ.

SCABIOSA, Linn.—Calycis limbus setis sub-5, hinc inde abortientibus munitus. Involucellum 8-foveolatum sæpius subcylindricum. *Coulter dips.* 33.

S. *graminifolia,* involucella basi elongata foveolis linearibus æquali, corona patula basin vix superante, nervis 24, calycis limbo pedunculato, setis coronæ æqualibus, foliis linearibus integerrimis holosericeis. *Coulter l. c. p.* 34.

S. argentea angustifolia. *Bauh. pin.* 270. *prodr.* 127. *c. ic.*

S. graminifolia. *Linn. am. ac.* 4. *p.* 267. *Desf. atl.* 1. *p.* 124. *Savi. bot. etrusc. p.* 122. *Waldst. Kit. hung.* 2. *p.* 206. *t.* 188. *Ait. Kew. ed.* 2. 1. 229. *Rom. et Schultes* 3. 86.

Tota glauca. Caulis *basi lignosus, ascendens, teres, minutissime pubescens.* Folia *linearia, subcanaliculata, erecte patentia, minute pubescentia, internodiis longiora.* Pedunculi *graciles, erecti, foliis multo longiores.* Involucrum *hemisphæricum,* 10-*phyllum, foliolis linearibus acuminatis, flosculis brevioribus, basi villosis.* Flosculi *purpurei,* 5-*fidi, radiantes, laciniis superioribus nanis, inferioribus crenatis ; disci subæquales infundibulares.* Semina *lanata pappo paulo longiora, alba.* Pappus *exterior sessilis, membranaceus, cyathiformis, truncatus, obscure lobatus, foveis basi* 8, *clandestinis, nervis* 24 *radiantibus ; interior stipitatus clavatus, aristis* 5 *radiantibus, erectis, pappo exteriore paulo longioribus.*

An old inhabitant of the flower-garden, introduced, it is said, in 1683. It is a hardy perennial plant, native of the mountainous parts of Europe, and remains in flower nearly the whole summer. Our drawing was made at Mr. Colvill's Nursery.

For our characters of the genus and species we have gladly availed ourselves of the assistance of Dr. Coulter's recent Monograph of the Natural Order of Dipsaceæ ; a work in which we find much to interest and instruct.

The nature of the floral envelope of Dipsaceæ, which, in so many respects, resembles that of Compositæ, has been the subject of much difference of opinion among Botanists. By Linnæus and his followers it has been considered, under the name of pappus, as a peculiar organ forming part of the pericarpium, or, as they incorrectly term it, of the

seed. By modern Botanists it has been supposed to be an adherent calyx, the limb being the only part disengaged from the ovarium. M. Cassini seems to adopt the notion of Linnæus in fact, although not in distinct terms. But the most probable opinion seems to be that of M. Decandolle, we believe, that the pappus is of the nature of an involucrum in some cases, and of a calyx in others; and that the pericarp is said to have a double pappus when both are developed, and a single pappus when only one of these organs is to be distinguished. *Scabiosa*, which has a complete developement of both organs, is a plant from which a confirmation of the latter opinion may, we think, be easily obtained. The curious theory of a celebrated modern Botanist, which assumes all the floscules of a Syngenesious plant to be compound, not simple, is a remarkable corroboration of the idea, that pappus is constituted of involucrum and calyx united with the ovarium, and developed either partially or entirely according to circumstances.

J. L.

GUATTERIA rufa.

Brown-leaved Guatteria.

POLYANDRIA *POLYGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ANONACEÆ.

GUATTERIA, R. et P.—*Calyx* 3-partitus, lobis ovatis subcordatis obtusis. *Petala* 6, ovata aut obovata: *antheræ* plurimæ subsessiles; *carpella* plurima subbaccata sicca coriacea ovata v. subglobosa stipitata monosperma.—Arbores *aut* frutices; rami *expansi, teretes;* folia *breviter petiolata, integerrima;* pedunculi *axillares s. oppositifolii, solitarii, bini ternive, uni-aut rarius pauciflori.* Decandolle regn. veg. syst. 1. 502.

G. *rufa,* foliis ovalibus acuminatis basi cordatis subtus ramulisque rufo-tomentosis, pedunculis brevissimis lateralibus v. oppositifoliis, petalis æqualibus, baccis stipitatis velutinis. *Dec. l. c.* 504. *prodr.* 1. 93.

G. rufa. *Dunal mon. anon. p.* 129. *t.* 29. *Lodd. bot. cab. t.* 612.

Rami *teretes, juniores rufo-velutini;* folia *ovalia, apice acuminata, basi cordata,* 2-4 *pollices longa, subtus tomento rufo subvelutina, supernè rufo-virescentia ferè glabra, sed nervus longitudinalis tomentosus et superficies tota pilis minimis lentis ope conspicuis scabra;* pedunculi *laterales aut oppositifolii, brevissimi, post anthesin paulò elongati,* 1-2-*flori;* calyx 3-*fidus, vèlutinus, lobis latis brevibus:* petala 6, *æqualia, purpurea, ovalia, vix acutiuscula, subcoriacea, intùs tenuissimè velutina, extus tomentosiuscula;* receptaculum *post anthesin pilosum;* carpella *ovoidea, subbaccata, indehiscentia, obtusa, tenuissime velutina, stipitata,* 1-*locularia,* 1-*sperma? stipite baccæ fere longitudine.* Dec. l. c.

Of this interesting genus, of which not a single species was known to Linnæus, twenty-two species are enumerated by Mr. De Candolle in his Prodromus. The present is a native of China, whence the individual from which our drawing was taken was sent to the Horticultural Society, in 1822, by Mr. John Potts. From another species (G. *virgata)* the lance-wood of commerce is obtained.

This is difficult to increase, and requires the temperature of a stove. Our drawing was taken at the Horticultural Society's garden in July last. The plant, however, flowers at intervals during the greater part of the year.

Branches rounded, the younger covered with rufous down. *Leaves* oval, pointed at end, cordate at base, 2-4 inches long, underneath covered with rufous down, above brownish green, nearly smooth, but the middle nerve is downy,

and the whole surface rough, with little hairs visible under a microscope. *Peduncles* lateral or opposite to the leaves, very short, a little lengthened after flowering, 1-2-flowered. *Calyx* 3-fid, velvety, with short broad lobes. *Petals* 6, equal, purple, oval, scarcely acute, coriaceous, within finely velvety, without rather downy. *Receptacle* hairy after flowering. *Berries* ovate, closed, obtuse, slightly velvety, stalked, 1-celled, 1-seeded?, with a stalk nearly as long as the berry.

J. L.

PEDILANTHUS Tithymaloides.

Myrtle-leaved Foot-plant.

MONŒCIA *MONANDRIA*.

Nat. ord. EUPHORBIACEÆ.

PEDILANTHUS. *Necker.*—*Flores* monœci in eodem involucro, fœmineus unicus centralis, masculi plures ambientes. *Involucrum* calceiforme, superiùs coarctatum, basi ventricosum et intus glanduliferum, hinc hians atque auctum laciniâ fornicatâ faucem obcludente. *Stylus* unicus; *stigmata* 3, bifida. Cætera ut in Euphorbia.—Frutices *lactescentes, ramosi, inermes.* Folia alterna, integra, subcarnosa, breviter petiolata petiolo ad basin usque glanduloso. *Pedunculi* plures, terminales, foliis bracteiformibus stipati, singuli florem (id est involucrum) unicum rubrum sustinentes. *Adrian Juss. Euphorb.* 59.

P. *tithymaloides,* foliis ovatis acutis carinatis subundulatis glabris, apice recurvatis. *Kunth synops.* 1. 391.

Euphorbia tithymaloides. *Linn. hort. cliff.* 198. *Ait. Kew. ed.* 2. 3. 160. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 890. *Pers. ench.* 2. 11.

Euphorbia myrtifolia. *Lam. encycl.* 2. *p.* 416.

Pedilanthus tithymaloides. *Poit. an. mus.* 19. 388. *t.* 19. *f.* 1.

Pedilanthus myrtifolius. *Link enum. hort. ber.* 2. 18.

Crepidaria myrtifolia. *Haw. succ.* 136. *synops.* 67.

Of the numerous genera which have been contrived out of the Linnæan genus Euphorbia, the Pedilanthus of Necker is the only one which has been retained by M. Adrian de Jussieu, in his recent valuable work upon the Euphorbiaceæ. From Euphorbia it is scarcely distinguishable except by the very curious and peculiar form of the involucrum.

In addition to the synonyms usually cited to this plant, we observe, that Professor Link quotes the Euphorbia myrtifolia of Linnæus and Swartz, a wholly different plant, and a true Euphorbia.

Our drawing was made at Mr. Colvill's Nursery. The plant is a native of South America, and requires the protection of a stove. We have had no opportunity of describing it.

J. L.

Hart del.

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J. Watts sc.

HELIOPHILA digitata.

Finger-leaved Heliophila.

TETRADYNAMIA *SILIQUOSA.*

Nat. ord. CRUCIFERÆ. *Subordo* 5. DIPLECOLOBEÆ. Cotyledones incumbentes lineares bicrures seu biplicatæ, nempe bis transversè plicatæ, semina depressa. *Tribus* 19. HELIOPHILEÆ. *Dec. syst.* 2. 676.

HELIOPHILA, L.—Calyx basi æqualis. *Dec. prodr.* 1. 231.

H. *digitata,* caule herbaceo pilis patulis hispido, siliquis linearibus, foliis ovalibus integris aut hinc inde grossè inciso-dentatis. *Dec. syst.* 2. 686. *prodr.* 1. 233.

H. digitata. *Linn. f. suppl.* 296. *Willd. sp.* 3. *p.* 530. *Pers. ench.* 2. *p.* 204.

H. coronopifolia. *Thunb. prodr.* 107? *Pers. ench.* 2. 203?

M. De Candolle doubts whether this may not be a variety of his H. *pilosa,* the H. *arabioides* of the Botanical Magazine. Our figure was made from a plant which flowered at Mr. Colvill's Nursery some months since. It is a tender annual, of great beauty when grown in mass. We have had no opportunity of describing the species.

In the elaborate arrangement of Cruciferæ by M. De Candolle, the curious differences in the structure of their seeds, which were first applied as generic distinctions by Mr. Brown, have been employed to separate the natural order into five sub-orders and twenty-one tribes. Among the last of these, the station of Heliophila has been fixed, along with Chamira of Thunberg, remarkable for its spurred calyx. The peculiarity which has been found to separate *Heliophileæ*, *Subularieæ*, and *Brachycarpeæ*, from the other tribes of Cruciferæ, is the double plaiting of the cotyledons to the face of the first fold of which the radicle is so applied, that a cross section of the embryo presents the following appearance, O ‖ ‖ ‖; while a similar section of the embryo of the order *Spirolobeæ*, which stands next to *Diplecolobeæ*, in which the cotyledons are only once folded, presents the following appearance, O ‖ ‖. The genus Heliophila itself is divided, from differences in the pods, into eight sections, which we think are, with sound judgment, considered as such, rather than as so many different genera.

J. L.

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S. Watts. sc.

ACACIA calamifolia.

Bodkin-leaved Acacia.

POLYGAMIA *MONŒCIA.*

Nat. ord. MIMOSEÆ. *R. Brown.*
ACACIA, *Suprà vol.* 2. *fol.* 98.

Div. I. Folia adulta nulla, eorum loco petioli foliiformes. Capituli in pedunculo solitarii. *Link enum.* 2. 442.

A. *calamifolia,* petiolis filiformibus longissimis cernuis, pedunculis solitariis petiolo multoties brevioribus, leguminibus arcuatis articulatis corrugatis.

A. calamifolia. *Sweet in Colv. cat. ed.* 2.

Tota glaberrima. Rami *teretes, graciles, angulati.* Petioli *filiformes, compressi, cernui, approximati, apice incurvi;* stipulæ *deciduæ.* Capituli *florum parvi, lutei, erecti, in pedunculo stricto, tenui, solitario, petiolis sexiès breviore.* Legumina *arcuata, articulata, petiolis paulo longiora, articulis* 7, *ovalibus, corrugatis, æqualibus. Semina oblonga, glabra, nitida, atro-brunnea, hilo terminali truncato.*

An apparently undescribed species of Acacia, brought by Mr. John Richardson, to Mr. Colvill, from the south-west interior of New Holland, under the name of the Bodkin-leaved Acacia. It is a handsome greenhouse plant, propagated by cuttings.

The whole plant quite smooth. *Branches* rounded slender, angular. *Leafstalks* (or leaves as they are usually called) filiform, compressed, weeping, close together, with a little incurved point; *stipules* deciduous. *Heads of flowers* small, yellow, erect, with an upright, slender, solitary stalk, six times as short as the leaves. *Pod* bowed, jointed, a little longer than the leaves; joints 7, oval, wrinkled, equal. *Seeds* oblong, smooth, shining, dark brown, with a truncated hilum at one end.

J. L.

J. Lindley Esq. del. Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Nov. 1. 1824. S. Watts sc.

CATASETUM Claveringi.
Captain Clavering's Catasetum.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ.—Div. IV. *Epidendreæ.* Sect. I. Ecalcaratæ v. ad maximum saccatæ. Pollinia 2. *Suprà fol.* 832.

CATASETUM, Rich.—Perianthium rectum, sæpius globosum. *Labellum* saccatum, concavum, sepalis difforme. *Columna* aptera bicirrhosa. *Anthera* cornuta, bilocularis. *Pollinia* postice biloba, in filo maximo, denudato, transverso, demum elastice contractili, inserta.

Div. I. *Perianthium globosum. Labellum saccatum, galeatum.*

C. *Claveringi*, spicâ foliis breviore, labello carnoso apice tridentato, sepalis oblongis obtusis: interioribus maculatis.

Bulbi *epigæi, aggregati, ovales, subfusiformes, vaginis foliorum rigidis pallidis undique vestiti.* Folia 4-5, *lanceolata, glaberrima, ad basin attenuata, pallide viridia, 5-nervia, subplicata, nervis lateralibus approximatis à medio distantibus.* Bulbi *juniores et bases foliorum purpureo hic illic maculati.* Scapus *radicalis, teres, glaucus, foliis multo brevior, 6-florus, vaginis brevibus, pallidis, substriatis vestitus.* Flores *maximi, spicati, globosi, Myrrhidis odore, cito decidui.* Sepala *secunda, ovato-lanceolata, glaberrima, extus viridia apices versus rubro suffusa, exteriora intus purpuro obscuro maculata, interiora maculis purpuri intensi variegata.* Labellum *maximum, posticum, carnosum, inter sepala exteriora erectum, saccatum, cucullatum, apice viride, limbo et intus intense luteum, medio margine tridentatum.* Columna *cum labello continua, recta, clavata, cornuta, semiteres, dorso carinata, purpuro punctata et maculata, antice cirrhis duobus filiformibus ex angulis inferioribus gynizi dependentibus, in basi labelli incurvatis.* Gynizus *quadratus, excavatus, labio inferiore tenui, porrecto, transverso.* Clinandrium *posticè in cornu columnæ ferè dimidiâ longitudine productum.* Anthera *terminalis, opercularis, 2-locularis, elastice dissiliens, cristâ cornutâ cornu clinandrii respondente.* Pollinia 2, *pallidè-lutea, cava, postice fissa,* filo *annexa corneo, rhomboideo, partem clinandrii extra antheram tegente, demum elastice contractili et convoluto;* glandulâ *maxima, ovata, parti superiori gynizi adhærente.*

This fine new species of Catasetum was brought, in 1822, from Bahia de St. Salvador, in BRAZIL, to the Horticultural Society, by Mr. George Don. It is a far more remarkable plant than the Catasetum tridentatum of Hooker, and altogether the most singular Orchideous plant which has yet been seen in a cultivated state. Its flowers are soon past; while in perfection, they expand slightly in the middle of the day, and emit a faint smell, resembling Myrrh. Our drawing was made last September.

We have named the species in compliment to Captain Clavering, the commander of His Majesty's Sloop of war, the Pheasant, in which the Horticultural Society's collector was carried from the coast of Africa to South America. To the protection and liberal assistance of this officer, and of Captain Sabine, who accompanied him, the happy result of the Society's mission is principally to be ascribed.

The genus Catasetum is an instance of the rapid progress our knowledge of Orchideous plants has made within a few months. In 1823, one species only had been published, the *Catasetum maculatum* of M. Kunth, upon which the genus may be said to have been founded, the C. *macrocarpon* of Richard being scarcely known except by name. Before the publication, however, of the work of M. Kunth, in which the genus was established, two other plants had been seen in this country, both of which still remain to be recorded; the one was a plant which, some time before 1817, flowered in the garden at Kew, where it was called Lockhartia, but which has not been since seen in any other collection; the second was sent from Brazil, by Mr. Swainson, to Dr. Hooker, in whose garden, at Halesworth, it produced its blossoms soon after its arrival. Of the first, our recollection is not sufficient to enable us to speak more particularly. The second is a plant with globose greenish flowers in a long raceme, with a bright green labellum mottled with purple in the inside: we long ago proposed to call this species C. *Hookeri*. In the autumn of 1823, a plant from Bahia de St. Salvador, in every respect agreeing with Catasetum in habit, flowered in the garden of the Horticultural Society. In the floral envelope, however, it offered some striking variations from the characters which had been observed to be common to the species previously noticed. The perianthium was not closed, but in some measure spread open, and by no means globose; the labellum was neither concave, nor fleshy, nor even in its natural position, but generally anterior with respect to the other parts of the flower, nearly flat, and strongly crested with fleshy processes; in other particulars, however, especially in the two horns of the columna, the cornute form of the anthera, and the peculiar structure of the pollen-masses and appendages, it agreed with the character of the genus. This species we have called C. *cristatum*.—In the 8th part of Dr. Hooker's Exotic Flora, a

remarkable species, native of Trinidad, was figured in March last: it resembles, in a considerable degree, the subject of this article, but is less beautiful; and is distinguished by the long points to the sepals, and a degree of flaccidity in the flower. Dr. Hooker called it C. *tridentatum*.—Finally, in September last, the blossoms of C. *Claveringi* expanded in all their grandeur.

We have thus traced the history of the genus during its first year, in which period alone it has increased from one certain and one uncertain species to five certain and one uncertain species, which may be thus arranged:

Div. I. Perianthium globosum. Labellum saccatum galeatum.

1. C. maculatum. *Kunth.*
2. C. tridentatum. *Hooker.*
3. C. Claveringi. *Nob.*
4. C. Hookeri. *Nob.*

5? C. macrocarpum. *Rich.* (which is possibly either No. 2 or 3.)

Div. II. Perianthium patens. Labellum, explanatum, saccatum, cristatum.

6. C. cristatum. *Nob.*

J. L.

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S. Watts sc.

DRACOCEPHALUM nutans.

Nodding Dracocephalum.

DIDYNAMIA *GYMNOSPERMIA.*

Nat. ord. LABIATÆ.

DRACOCEPHALUM, L.—Cal. 5-dentatus, v. bilabiatus. Corollæ faux inflata, labium superius concavum. *Willd. enum.* 2. 626.

D. *nutans,* floribus verticillatis, bracteis oblongis ovatis integerrimis, corollis calyce duplo longioribus nutantibus. *Willd. sp. pl.* 3. 156. *enum.* 2. 627.

Moldavica betonicæ folio, floribus minoribus cæruleis pendulis. *Amm. ruth.* 44. *n.* 57.

D. floribus verticillatis, bracteis lanceolatis integerrimis, foliis oblongis: superioribus integris, floribus nutantibus. *Gmel. sib.* 3. 231. *t.* 49.

D. nutans. *Linn. sp. pl.* 831. *Ait. Kew. ed.* 2. 3. 421. *Pers. syn.* 2. 133. *Link enum. ber.* 2. 118.

Herba *perennis.* Caules *simplices, tetragoni, ascendentes,* ½-*pedales, ad angulos pilis reflexis scabri.* Folia *oblonga, obtusa, undulata, trinervia, petiolata, internodiis breviora, subtus pubescentia.* Flores *in verticillis didymis,* 8-*floris spicati, subnutantes, bracteis foliiformibus breviores.* Calyx *arcuatus, purpureus, infundibularis, filis erectis pubescens,* 5-*dentatus; dentibus* 4 *inferioribus subulatis acutis, supremâ maximâ, transversè ovatâ, apiculatâ.* Corolla *azurea, arcuata, calyce duplo longior, leviter pubescens,* fauce *inflatâ compressâ,* galeâ *fornicatâ, bilobâ: lobis rotundatis.* Labium *lobis lateralibus parvis, obtusis, patentibus, basi colore intensiore punctatis; intermedio majore, reniformi, emarginato, disco punctato.* Stamina *ascendentia, contra galeam appressa, didynama; par inferius brevius, ad basin galeæ attingens; superius galea paulo brevius.* Ovaria 4, *minima, disco carnoso inserta.* Stylus *filiformis.* Stigma *exsertum, bilobum, lobis demum recurvis, quoad axin floris anticis et posticis.*

A hardy perennial plant, native of the Altai mountains, from whence seeds were sent to the Horticultural Society, in 1823, by Dr. Fischer. Our drawing was made at the Chiswick garden in May last. The flowers are of a very lively colour, and endure, in succession, through all the summer months.

We find no material difference between the cultivated plant and spontaneous specimens. Willdenow, however, observed, the flowers of plants, in the Berlin garden, increase in size, till they became half as large again as in a state of nature.

Gmelin speaks of a variety with flesh-coloured flowers, and of another with white flowers.

Stems simple, square, ascending, six inches high, rough with reflexed hairs at the angles. *Leaves* oblong, obtuse, wavy, 3-nerved, stalked, shorter than the joints, beneath pubescent. *Flowers* in twin 8-flowered whorls, spiked, somewhat nodding, shorter than the leaf-like bracteæ. *Calyx* bowed, purple, funnel-shaped, covered with erect hairs, 5-toothed; the four lower teeth subulate and acute, the upper very large, transversely ovate, apiculate. *Corolla* bright sky-blue, twice as long as the calyx, slightly pubescent; the throat inflated, compressed, the helmet vaulted, two-lobed; lobes rounded. *Lip* with the lateral divisions small, obtuse, spreading, dotted at the base with a deeper colour; the intermediate one larger, reniform, emarginate, with a dotted disk. *Stamens* ascending, pressed against the helmet, didynamous; the lower pair shortest, coming up as high as the base of the helmet; the upper pair a little shorter than the helmet. *Ovaria* 4, very small, inserted in a fleshy disk. *Style* filiform. *Stigma* exserted, 2-lobed; the lobes at length curved backwards, with respect to the axis of the flower anterior and posterior.

J. L.

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BORONIA serrulata.

Saw-leaved Boronia.

OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. RUTACEÆ. *Juss. Dec.* DIOSMEÆ. *R. Br.*

BORONIA, Sm.—Cal. 4-fidus persistens. *Pet.* 4 ovata, persistentia. *Stamina* 8, rarius 4 sepalis opposita antherifera 4 altera abortiva filamentis incurvis ciliatis. *Styli* 4 erecti approximati aut inter se coaliti. *Carpella* 4 bivalvia introrsum connata in capsulam 4-lobam, 4-loc. *Semina* in loculo subsolitaria ovata compressa. *Embryo* rectus in albumine carnoso, radicula infera.—Frutices *N. Hollandiæ.* Folia *opposita.* Pedunculi *axillares.* Flores *sæpius purpurascentes.* Dec. Prodr. 1. 721.

B. *serrulata,* foliis trapeziformibus acutis antice serrulatis glabris punctato glandulosis, pedunculis aggregatis terminalibus. *Dec. l. c.*

B. serrulata. *Smith trans. linn. soc.* 8. 284. *tracts t.* 5.

Suffrutex *brachiatus, dense foliosus, ramis adultis brunneis, raro pustulatis, teretibus, novellis tetragonis epidermide decorticante.* Folia *opposita, imbricata, glaberrima, trapezoidea, antice serrulata, supra obsolete trinervia, ad marginem in spontaneis colorata.* Flores *lætè rosei, in ramulis terminales, circiter* 5, *foliis paulo longiores.* Calyx *4-phyllus, sepalis acuminatis, parvis.* Petala 4, *foliis omnino conformia, sed vix serrulata.* Stamina 8, *hypogyna, petalis opposita cæteris majora;* filamenta *filiformia, pilosa, apice dilatata rotundata, comosa;* antheræ *anticæ, appensæ, biloculares, longitudinaliter dehiscentes.* Ovarium *parvum, ovatum, glabrum.* Stigma *subsessile, capitatum, ovarii fere magnitudine, staminibus multo brevius.*

For many years, the efforts which were made to procure for the gardens of this country species of the beautiful genus Boronia, of New Holland, were unsuccessful; one only, the B. *pinnata,* having been obtained. At a subsequent period, a second species was brought to Europe, we believe, by the French, and published under the name of Lasiopetalum ledifolium, by M. Ventenat. It has since been properly referred to the genus Boronia by M. Gay, and is now the *Boronia ledifolia.* The plant before us, which is perhaps the most showy of the genus, has lately been raised from seed by Mr. Colvill, to whom we are indebted for the opportunity of making our drawing. It is common near Port Jackson, whence we have received fine specimens, which agree perfectly with the plant in cultivation.

It is much to be desired that the other species should be obtained from New Holland. *Boronia psoraleoides*, which is found about Port Dalrymple, has white flowers.

A densely leafy bush: the old branches brown, with a few blisters, and rounded; the young ones square, with an epidermis which peels off. *Leaves* opposite, imbricated, quite smooth, trapeziform, serrulate in front, above with three obsolete nerves, in the wild specimens coloured at the edge. *Flowers* bright rose-colour, terminal on the little branches, about five, and a little longer than the leaves. *Cal.* 4-leaved, with small acuminate sepals. *Petals* 4, of the same form as the leaves, but scarcely serrated. *Stamens* 8, hypogynous, those opposite the petals larger than the others; *filaments* filiform, hairy, at the end dilated, round, hairy; *anthers* in front, hung from the filaments by their middle, two-celled, opening lengthwise. *Ovary* small, ovate, smooth. *Stigma* nearly sessile, capitate, nearly as large as the ovary: much shorter than the stamens.

J. L.

0 Piccadilly Nov. 1. 1824. P. Watts sc.

ACACIA undulata.

Wavy Acacia.

POLYGAMIA *MONŒCIA.*

Nat. ord. MIMOSEÆ. *R. Brown.*
ACACIA. *Suprà vol. 2. fol. 98.*

Div. I. Folia adulta nulla, eorum loco petioli foliiformes. Capituli in pedunculo solitarii. *Link enum.* 2. 442.

A. *undulata,* petiolis dimidiato-oblongis undulatis: margine interiore subtruncato, stipulis spinosis, ramis glabris.

A. undulata. *Willd. enum. suppl.* 68. " *Wendland acac. aphyll.* 11. *t.* 3." ex *Link enum. ber.* 2. 442. *Lodd. bot. cab.* 753.

Rami *viminei, flexiles, teretes, glabri, angulis elevatis scabridis viscosis.* Aculei *(Stipulæ), gemini, divaricati, aciculares, sub ramorum axillis et petiolorum, apice deusti.* Petioli *Acaciæ armatæ, sed magis undulati, minores et quasi liquore viscoso madidi, acuti.* Capituli *globosi, solitarii, pedunculati, petiolorum longitudine.*

This species of Acacia is very nearly related to the A. armata of the Hortus Kewensis; from which it is chiefly distinguishable by a more slender and elegant habit, and especially by the branches; which in A. armata are rounded with an even hairy surface; and in A. undulata smooth and angular, with a slight roughness only on the projecting angles. A greenhouse plant of much beauty, native of New Holland, and flowering in the winter months.

For the opportunity of making our drawing, we are obliged to the Compte de Vandes.

Branches twiggy, flexile, rounded, smooth, with elevated roughish viscid angles. *Prickles* (which are stipules under a particular form) in pairs, spreading wide, needle-shaped, placed under the divisions of the branches and the leafstalks, brown at the end. *Leafstalks* just like those of A. *armata,* but more wavy, smaller, and, as it were, moistened with a viscid liquor; acute. *Heads of flowers* globose, solitary; stalked, the length of the leafstalks.

J. L.

[illegible] Esq. del. Pub. by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Nov. 1 1824. S. Watts. sc.

CAMARIDIUM ochroleucum.

Pale Yellow Camaridium.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ.—Div. IV. *Epidendreæ.* Sect. 2. Ecalcaratæ v. ad maximum saccatæ. Pollinia 4. *Suprà fol.* 825.

CAMARIDIUM. Perianthium resupinatum, explanatum; sepalis liberis. *Labellum* liberum, sessile, cucullatum, trilobum. *Columna* teres. *Gynizus* fornicatus. *Pollinia* parallela, compressa; filo sub anthesi nullo.

C. *ochroleucum.*

Herba *parasitica, caulescens.* Caules $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pedales, ascendentes, ancipites, vaginis foliorum rigidis emarcidis vestiti, ad axillas bulbiferi: bulbis ovalibus compressis ancipitibus unifoliis, ad apices foliosi.* Folia *ligulata, dorso acutè carinata, luteo-viridia, contorta, apice obliquè emarginata, bulborum solitaria, caulis disticha abbreviata.* Flores *solitarii, brevè persistentes, axillares, bracteis 2-3, imbricatis, lanceolatis, vaginantibus, acutis.* Perianthium *explanatum, patens, ochroleucum, glabrum, odore debili;* sepalis *obovato-lanceolatis, carnosis, subæqualibus.* Labellum *sepalis brevius, cum columnæ basi producto articulatum, luteum, marginibus albidis, cucullatum, trilobum: lobis subæqualibus; medio subcordato, rotundato, acuto; disco barbato.* Columna *libera, erecta, semiteres; gynizo fornicato, rotundato.* Anthera *terminalis, opercularis, decidua, semibilocularis, septis obsoletis.* Pollinia 4, *compressa, parallela, libera.* Ovarium *glabrum, ecostatum.*

This is a genus principally distinguished from Ornithidium, by not having the labellum united with the base of the columna, nor a connivent perianthium, nor a fleshy discus to the labellum, and especially characterized by its small labellum and expanded perianthium. It is easily distinguished from Isochilus and Telipogon by the obvious difference in form between the sepals and labellum.

The plant from which our figure was taken, was sent, this year, by his Excellency Sir Ralph Woodford, from Trinidad, to the Horticultural Society; in whose garden at Chiswick our drawing was made in last July. It appears to have been in a wild state parasitical upon the trunks of trees, and requires the cultivation applicable to other plants of a similar description.

We find it nowhere described. *Cymbidium vestitum,* of Swartz, is possibly of the same genus, but differs, accord-

ing to the description of that writer, in some important particulars.

A parasitical, caulescent plant. *Stems* $1\frac{1}{2}$ foot high, ascending, two-edged, at the ends leafy, clothed with the rigid withered remains of the leafsheaths, bearing at the axillæ oval, compressed, two-edged bulbs, each bearing one leaf. *Leaves* ligulate, acute, keeled at back, yellowish green, a little twisted, at the end obliquely emarginate; those on the bulbs solitary, on the stem two-ranked, shorter than those of the bulb. *Flowers* solitary, remaining in perfection for a short time only, axillary, with two or three imbricated, lanceolate, sheathing, acute bracteæ. *Flower* spread-open, pale yellow, smooth, with a faint smell; *sepals* obovate-lanceolate, fleshy, nearly equal. *Lip* shorter than the sepals, jointed with the lengthened base of the columna, yellow with white edges, cucullate, three-lobed; the lobes nearly equal, the middle one being somewhat cordate, rounded, acute; its disk bearded. *Columna* free, erect, half rounded, with a vaulted rounded gynizus. *Anther* terminal, like a lid, deciduous, $\frac{1}{2}$-2-celled, with obsolete divisions. *Pollen-masses* 4, compressed, parallel, loose. *Ovary* smooth, without ribs.

J. L.

REAUMURIA hypericoides.

Hypericum-flowered Reaumuria.

POLYANDRIA *PENTAGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. FICOIDEÆ.

REAUMURIA, Schreb. Cal. profundè 5-fidus, subæqualis, persistens, foliis obvallatus. *Petala* 5, in cunabilis (æstivatione) oblique imbricata, uno latere ciliata, basi intus alas 2 ciliatas exserentia. *Filam.* plurima, basi in phalanges 5-6-7 quasi ob numerum confluentia, nec citò decidentia. *Styli* 5, basi approximati, subulati. *Caps.* 1-locularis, septis 5 parietalibus, polysperma. *Semina* longa, apice crassiora.—Fruticuli *facie Salsolarum vel Aizoonum.* Folia *glauca, sparsa, in ramellulis sæpe conferta, crassiuscula, punctata, salsuginosa.* Flores *albi, roseive, solitarii, ramulorum plurium terminales, sæpe quasi paniculati.* Par. lond. 18.

R. *hypericoides,* foliis ellipticis planis. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 1250.
Hypericum alternifolium. *Labill. syr.* 2. *p.* 17. *t.* 10.
Reaumuria. *Lam. ill. t.* 489. *f.* 2.
R. hypericoides. *Poir. enc. bot.* 6. 85. *Pers. syn.* 2. 85. *Hort. Kew. ed. alt.* 3. 327. *Bot. mag.* 2057.
R. linifolia. *Paradisus londinensis* 18.

A low shrubby plant, resembling in appearance some kind of Salt-plant, and having certainly no kind of similitude, either in external or analytical characters, to any species of Hypericum. The flowers are bright purple, and appear in the summer months.

Found growing in wild barren places in Syria, by M. Labillardière.

We have had no opportunity of describing the plant. Our drawing was made at Mr. Colvill's Nursery.

J. L.

COREOPSIS tinctoria.

Dyeing Coreopsis.

SYNGENESIA *POLYGAMIA FRUSTANEA.*

Nat. ord. Compositæ, *Juss.* Heliantheæ-Coreopsideæ, *Cassini.*
COREOPSIS. Suprà vol. 1. *fol.* 7.

C. *tinctoria,* foliis radicalibus pinnatis v. bipinnatis integerrimis; superioribus linearibus 3-partitis, involucri foliolis exterioribus abbreviatis, radio basi discolore.

C. tinctoria, "*Nuttall journ. acad. nat. sc. phil.* 1821. *p.* 114," fide *Barton flora of N. Amer.* 2. *t.* 45. *Radius beschreibung neuer pflanzen. t.* 4. *Botan. zeitung. beil.* 1824. *p.* 85. *Bot. mag.* 2512. *Sweet's Flower Garden. t.* 72.

Herba *biennis? culta bipedalis.* Caules *ramosi, striati, angulosi, teretes, glaberrimi.* Folia *radicalia pinnata, pinnis alternis, obovatis, glabris, integerrimis, quandoque 3-partitis, ultimâ majore; petiolo plano, sub alato, pustulato; superiora subopposita, 3-5-partita, linearia, obtusa, lobo medio duplo longiore.* Capituli *solitarii, longe pedunculati.* Involucrum *foliolis exterioribus minutis ovatis, acutis, interioribus multo majoribus rotundato-ovatis.* Flosculi *radii cuneati, 3-fidi, aurantiaci, basi discolores, disci atrobrunnei æquales.*

This fine plant was first discovered by Mr. Nuttall, in the Arkansa country, where it is very abundant as far as the Red River; chiefly growing in prairies subject to occasional inundations, and flowering from June to October. In its native state, it is said to vary exceedingly in stature, being sometimes not a foot high, while in other situations it attains the height of five feet.

Our drawing was made at Mr. Lee's Nursery, in last July. The species is now, however, to be found in many collections, having been introduced to this country at nearly the same time both from North America and Germany, where it was first published in Europe, by our friend Dr. Radius, in his Beschreibung neuer Pflanzen.

We can find no where an explanation of the specific name of this plant.

The following is the character attributed by M. Cassini, in his latest publication, to this genus, which he observes is badly defined, and scarcely different from *Dahlia.*

Calathidium (Capitulum), composed of a many-flowered disk, which is regular and hermaphrodite, and of a ray, the florets of which are disposed in a single row, ligulate, and neuter. Periclinium (Involucrum) double; the inner composed of scales, which are one-ranked, equal, appressed, oval-oblong, obtuse, somewhat membranous; the outer shaped like an involucrum, and composed of scales in one-rank, not appressed, foliaceous. Clinanthium (Receptacle) flattish, covered with narrow, linear, obtuse, membranous scales. Ovary compressed before and behind. Pappus none, or reduced to one or two shapeless rudiments resembling very short, thick, three-cornered, bearded scales, not distinguishable from the tips of the two lateral awns of the ovary.

The family of Helianthеæ-Coreopsideæ is principally distinguished from its coordinates by having its ovary usually 4-cornered, and compressed before and behind, so that its greatest diameter is from right to left; which is just the reverse of the character of the Heliantheæ-Prototypæ.—*Dict. des sciences nat.* 10. 418.

J. L.

FUCHSIA gracilis.

Slender Fuchsia.

OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ONAGRARIÆ.

FUCHSIA, L. *Cal.* superus infundibuliformis: limbo 4-partito, cum ovario articulatus, coloratus deciduus. *Petala* 4, summo tubi inserta, æqualia. *Stamina* 8, ibidem inserta, alterna longiora. *Antheræ* oblongæ, dorso affixæ. *Ovarium* 4-loculare; loculis oligo-aut polyspermis. *Stigma* clavatum, indivisum? vel 4-lobum. *Bacca* 4-locularis, oblonga aut globosa, nuda; loculis oligo-v. polyspermis.——Frutex *foliis oppositis, (raro alternis), sæpius ternis, denticulatis, rarius integerrimis;* floribus *axillaribus pedunculatis interdum in ramulis racemosis, plerumque coccineis, pendulis.* Kunth synops. 3. 394.

F. *gracilis,* ramis tenuissimè pubescentibus, foliis oppositis glabris longè petiolatis remotè denticulatis, petalis retusis, staminibus exsertis, floribus foliis multo longioribus.

F. decussata. *Graham in Edinb. Phil. Journal.* 11. 401! *Bot. mag.* 2507! non *Fl. Peruvianæ.*

Frutex *ramosus, brachiatus, virgatus.* Rami adulti *cinerei epidermide deciduâ,* juniores *teretes, rubicundi, penduli, subsecundi, pube tenuissimâ obducti.* Folia *lanceolata, denticulata, longè petiolata, ramulorum minora et magis ovata, utrinque glaberrima, petiolis semi-teretibus, suprà canaliculatis, pilosiusculis, rubicundis.* Flores *in ramulorum axillis terminalibus solitarii v. binati, pedicellis longis tenuissimis penduli, foliis majoribus multò longioribus.* Calyx *coccineus, elongatus, laciniis longis acutis.* Petala *purpurea, retusa, imbricata, calyce breviora.* Stamina *longè exserta, 4 cæteris longioribus.* Filamenta *glabra, filiformia.* Stylus *tenuis filiformis,* stigmate *fusiformi clavato.*

This fine species of Fuchsia was raised from Mexican seed, in the Botanic Garden at Edinburgh, in 1822; whence a figure was obtained for the Botanical Magazine, in which work it has been published, p. 2507, under the name of F. *decussata.* With the figure of the species so named in the Flora Peruviana, this has indeed some characters in common; but not such as to induce us to consider the two identical. That they are really distinct is, however, proved by the original specimens of Ruiz and Pavon, preserved in the Herbarium of Mr. Lambert, which we have had, through the kindness of that gentleman, the advantage of consulting. From these specimens it appears, that the F. *decussata* is a small shrub, with considerable

resemblance in habit to F. *lycioides;* that its leaves are nearly white on their under surface, its young branches covered over with a very dense rufous tomentum, its stamens not longer than the calyx, and its flowers not longer than the leaves, from the axillæ of which they grow. All these characters being quite at variance with the subject of this article, we have found it necessary to alter the name of the one we have proposed. F. *petiolaris* of our friend Kunth appears to be closely akin to F. *gracilis.*

A hardy frame plant, so easily propagated by cuttings, as already to have become common in the gardens about London. Our drawing was made from fine specimens, communicated by the Right Hon. the Countess of Tankerville, from her garden at Walton.

A cross-branched twiggy shrub. The *old* branches ash-coloured, with a deciduous bark; the *younger* rounded, red, pendulous, one-sided, covered over with a very fine down. *Leaves* lanceolate, toothletted, on long stalks, those of the branches less and more ovate, very smooth on both sides; the footstalks $\frac{1}{2}$ rounded, channelled above, downy and red. *Flowers* growing singly or in pairs in the upper axillæ of the little branches, with very long slender stalks much longer than the larger leaves. *Calyx* scarlet, lengthened, with long acute segments. *Petals* purple, retuse, imbricated, shorter than the calyx. *Stamens* much exserted, four longer than the others. *Filaments* smooth, filiform. *Style* slender, filiform, with a fusiform clavate *stigma.*

J. L.

PASSIFLORA alato-cærulea.

Masters's Hybrid Passiflora.

MONADELPHIA *PENTANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. PASSIFLOREÆ.
PASSIFLORA. *V. suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 13.

P. *alato-cærulea.*
♂ P. cærulea.
♀ P. alata.

Caulis *fruticosus, ramosus, scandens, utplurimùm quadrangularis, viridis: angulis sæpiùs rubicundis.* Folia *sempervirentia, triloba, cordata, subquinquenervia, pallidè viridia, subundulata, lobis ovato-lanceolatis: intermedio longiore, petiolis supra canaliculatis subtus teretibus glandulas* 2-4*ve, marginales viridi-fuscas circà medium gerentibus.* Stipulæ *auriculatæ, acuminatæ, apicibus sæpe mutuò trajicientibus.* Flores *solitarii, geminive, foliis breviores.* Involucrum *triphyllum, sepalis brevius, foliolis membranaceis, venosis, ovatis, obtusis, basi cordatis.* Calyx *coriaceus, extus virescens, intus albidus, sepalis angustis-oblongis, carinatis, ad margines revolutis.* Petala 5, *oblonga, concava, sepalis longiora et latiora, extus albido-viridia, nitida, intùs pulcherrimè rubra.* Corona *triplex, exterior è processubus constans regularibus, subulatis, calycis longitudine basi atro-fascis, medio cæruleis purpuro maculatis, apice albis; media brevis erecta apicibus processuum reflexis; interior annularis, incurva.* Nectarium *apice fimbriatum, basi solidum.* Columna *sursùm attenuata, coronæ exterioris longitudine.* Filamenta *compressa, obtusa, emarginata.* Antheræ *ovatæ, sulcatæ, loculis sæpe sæpius inanibus.* Ovarium *ovale, obsoletè trigonum, viride.*—Obs. *Flores odorem gratum spirant.*

Many are the attempts which have been made to acclimatize the vegetable productions of countries warmer than our own, and universal has been the want of success in the experiment. What was denied to philosophy and perseverance, appears, however, to have been granted to accident, in the unexpected discovery, that by the admixture of the pollen of two distinct species, one being hardy, a hybrid offspring may be obtained possessing the beauty of the one parent and the robust constitution of the other. This was first observed in the curious hardy mule Passion-flower, raised a few years since by Mr. Milne, of Fulham, between P. *cærulea* and P. *racemosa,* of which a figure and account have been published, in the Transactions of the Horticultural Society, by Mr. Sabine. The fact seems to be now established by the production of the beautiful variety figured

in our plate. It was raised, by Mr. J. H. Masters, from seed of P. *alata*, a native of the West Indies, fertilized by the common hardy P. *cærulea*, at the Nursery of Mr. William Masters, St. Peter's Street, Canterbury.

The stem of this hybrid bears an evident resemblance to that of P. *alata*, being square; the membrane of the angles is, however, nearly obsolete, except in vigorous young shoots. Its leaves are of much the same texture and colour as those of P. *alata*, but are three-lobed, and very different from those of any other hardy creeper. The flowers are sweet-scented and extremely beautiful, the ray being of a rich purple, the petals pink, and the sepals of a delicate white. The plant began to flower against a wall, in the open air, early in July, and continued to expand till the end of October. It is probably nearly hardy, having sustained the cold of the winter of 1823-4 without injury. Mr. Masters raised at the same time, from the same seed, two other varieties, one with paler flowers than that now figured; the other much less in all its parts, but of the same colour in the flower as the present plant.

For the drawing and accurate account of this variety we are obliged to Mr. William Masters.

The circumstances that such distinct plants as the two species of Passiflora, from which the subject of this article has been obtained, are capable of cross-impregnation, and that, in the case of the mule Passion-flower raised by Mr. Milne, equally distinct plants, P. *racemosa* and P. *cærulea*, have not only produced a healthy, but, for one generation at least, a fertile progeny, we think amount to a conclusive proof that distinct species of plants will breed together, and that therefore mere breeding together is not, as has been for a long time supposed, an absolute test of a species. But, admitting thus much, we still are of opinion, that, although really hybrid plants may be obtained by art, yet that they cannot be perpetuated beyond, at the most, three generations; and we are quite persuaded, that the numerous fertile productions among the tribes of Amaryllideæ, which have been called hybrid, are either mere casual varieties of particular species, or raised, as in the genus Crinum, from the mixture of plants, not distinct species, but accidental aberrations from a common type.

That really hybrid plants are occasionally produced in a wild state there also can now be no doubt, after the very accurate observations of M. Guillemin and M. Auguste St. Hilaire. But we entirely agree with the former Botanist, that though such productions are occasionally to be met with in wild nature, and indeed are sometimes, from particular and adventitious, but concurring causes, continually reproduced the same, yet that those productions are necessarily very rare, because the combination of causes upon which they must depend is extremely fortuitous. If, indeed, as some pretend, the number of natural species had increased by hybrid intermixture in any material degree, so as to be much greater at the present time than formerly, all Nature would have become confounded, as M. Guillemin justly observes, and there would be no longer a possibility of studying her in detail, because individual forms having been destroyed, particular distinctions would have ceased to exist; which is contrary to reason and experience.

J. L.

549.

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AMARYLLIS advena.

Chilian Pelegrino.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. AMARYLLIDEÆ.
AMARYLLIS. *V. suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 23.

A. *advena,* spatha 2-pluriflora, foliis linearibus canaliculatis glaucescentibus, corollis ringentibus cernuis; laciniis lanceolatis, fauce barbulatâ.

α. coccinea. Fig. I.
Lilio-narcissus polyanthos, flore exteriùs rubro, intus luteo et rubro vario. *Feuill. obs.* 3. *t.* 21.
A. advena. *Bot. mag.* 1125.
Hippeastrum advenum. *Herb. app.* 31.
Pelegrino. *Chilian seeds.*

β. citrina. Fig. 2.
Pelegrino var. *Chilian seeds.*

Bulbi *ovati, parvi, integumentis atro-brunneis.* Folia *suberecta, scapo longiora, linearia, obtusa, canaliculata, glaucescentia.* Perianthium *ringens, 6-partitum, sepalis lanceolatis, obtusis, basi in tubo connatis, ad faucem squamulis fimbriatis.* Stamina *declinata, perianthio breviora, fauce tubi brevis inserta.* Ovarium *triangulare, humerosum, ovulis plurimis serie duplici densè imbricatis.* Stylus *declinatus, perianthii longitudine.* Stigma *trilobum, laciniis patentibus.* Semina *nigra membranacea.*

Roots of both the varieties of this very rare and distinct species of Amaryllis were received, by the Horticultural Society, from Francis Place, Esq. in 1822; the red variety, which was the only one previously known, under the name of Pelegrino; the pale citron variety, which is quite new, under the name of Pelegrino var. Our drawing of the red kind was made in Mr. Lee's Nursery in July last; that of the pale kind at the same time in the Chiswick Garden, in which collection alone we believe it at present exists.

A very delicate species; not, however, requiring more than protection from frost, and therefore capable of being preserved in a good dry frame, when not in a state of growth.

The *Bulbs* are ovate, small, with dark brown integuments. The *Leaves* are nearly erect, longer than the scape, linear, obtuse, channelled, somewhat glaucous. *Flower*

ringent, divided into six parts, with lanceolate, obtuse segments, which are united at the base into a short tube with little fringed scales at the orifice. *Stamens* declinate, shorter than the flower, inserted in the orifice of the tube. *Ovary* triangular, shouldered, with many ovules closely packed in a double row. *Style* declinate, the length of the flower. *Stigma* 3-lobed, with spreading segments. *Seeds* black, membranous.

J. L.

550.

LEONOTIS intermedia.

Intermediate Leonotis.

DIDYNAMIA *GYMNOSPERMIA.*

Nat. ord. LABIATÆ.
LEONOTIS. *Suprà vol.* 4. *fol.* 281.

L. *intermedia,* caule suffruticoso, foliis petiolatis ovato-cordatis acuminatis inciso-dentatis, calycibus muticis velutinis decemdentatis, bracteis mollibus ovato-lanceolatis, internodiis terminalibus longissimis.

Caulis *erectus, 4-pedalis, tetraqueter, velutinus, obtusè angulatus, lateribus sulcatis, internodiis distantibus.* Folia *rugosa, longè petiolata, suprà glabriuscula, opaca, subtus tomentosa, inferiora ovato-cordata, acuminata, obtusa, inciso-serrata, superiora fasciculata, ovato-lanceolata, dentata.* Flores *versus apicem caulis in verticillis 30-floris dispositi, bracteis 2-oppositis linearibus communibus et linearibus brevibus acutis propriis suffulti, aurantiaci, horizontaliter patentes, 1½-unciales.* Calyx *velutinus, ore contracto obliquo 10-dentato, dentibus muticis, superiore cæteris non multum majore.* Corolla *gracilis, arcuata, aurantiaca, villis longis densissimis coloratis tecta, intra calycem glabra, calyce ad minimum triplo longior, galea elongata, laciniis inferioribus minutis, glabris, spiraliter convolutis, dependentibus.* Stamina *basi pilosa, apice cum antherà glabra.* Stylus *filiformis, glaber;* stigma *acutum, bilobum: lobo superiore nano.*

This species of Leonotis has been raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society, from seed sent from Delagoa Bay, in southern Africa, by the late Mr. Forbes. It is a fine perennial half-shrubby plant, flowering in the stove during the greater part of the year.

The *Stems* are erect, about 4 feet high, with 4 deep furrows, and very long intervals between the joints. The *Leaves* are wrinkled, on very long stalks, smoothish and opaque above, and downy beneath; the lower ovate-cordate obtuse, the upper ovate-lanceolate. The *Flowers* appear from the uppermost joints of the stem in whorls of about 30 flowers, which are supported by two long narrow floral leaves, and many little soft ovate-lanceolate bracteæ; they are of a very bright fulvous or orange colour, and are covered all over with long dense coloured hairs. The *Calyx* is covered over with soft hairs, a little contracted at the orifice, which is oblique and divided into ten nearly equal unarmed teeth. The stamens are pilose towards the base, with the anthers smooth upwards. Of the two lobes of the

stigma the upper is very short, the lower pointed forward and acute.

It is quite distinct from *Leonotis Leonurus* and L. *nepetifolia,* with both which species it nearly agrees in several particulars. From L. *nepetifolia* it differs in having no aristæ to the teeth of the calyx, in the number of those teeth, and in the elongated outline of its leaves; but it agrees with it in habit. From L. Leonurus it may be distinguished by its greater height, by the very long joints of the stem, by the cordate base of the leaves; and from both those species, not only by the velvety down which covers all the calyx, but also by the different outline and surface of the little bracteæ.

J. L.

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Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Dec. 1. 1824.

J. Watts sc.

POLYSTACHYA puberula.

Pubescent Polystachya.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. Div. IV. Epidendreæ. Sect. 2. Ecalcaratæ v. ad maximum saccatæ. Poll. 4. *Suprà fol.* 825.

POLYSTACHYA, Hook. ——— Perianthium rectum cuneatum clausum. Filum simplex nudum glandulâ impositum.

P. *puberula,* spica paniculata thyrsiformi, foliis lanceolatis 7-nervibus scapo longioribus, floribus ovariisque pubescentibus, bulbis ovatis.

Bulbi *epigæi, ovati.* Folia 6-12-*uncialia, circa tria, lanceolata, patentia,* 7-*nervia, glaberrima, scapo multo longiora.* Scapus *terminalis, teres, pubescens, superne ramosus, bracteis parvis, membranaceis, acuminatis sub axillis.* Spica *paniculata, thyrsiformis, undique cum floribus pubescens.* Perianthium *rectum, cuneatum, clausum, luteum, pubescens, ovario subæquale.*

This undescribed species of Polystachya was received by the Horticultural Society, from Sierra Leone, in 1822. In generic character it perfectly agrees with the *Dendrobium polystachyon* of Swartz, upon which the genus Polystachya was founded by Dr. Hooker; but differs specifically in its leaves, which are very distinctly veined, and in its flowers, which are covered all over with a minute yellow pubescence, and disposed in a sort of thyrsoid branched spike.

The following are the species at present known of this genus, which was divided by Dr. Hooker from *Dendrobium* with great propriety.

1. Polystachya *luteola.*
    α. *occidentalis.* Flores viridi-lutei.
        P. luteola. *Hook.*
        Dendrobium polystachyon. *Lindl.*
    β. *mauritiana.* Flores luteo-purpurei.
        Dend. polystachyon. *Pet. Th. Orch. afr. t.* 85.
    Hab. α in India occidentali, *v. v.;* β in Mauritio, *v. s. sp.*

2. Polystachya *puberula.* Tab. nostr.
    Hab. in Sierra Leone, *v. v.*

3. Polystachya *fusiformis*.
Dendrobium fusiforme. *Pet. Th. l. c. t.* 86
Hab. Ins. Borboniæ. *Pet. Th.*

4. Polystachya *cultrata*.
Dendrobium cultriforme. *Pet. Th. l. c. t.* 87.
Hab. in Mauritio. *Pet. Th.*

Of this species the *bulbs* stand on the surface of the ground and are ovate. The *leaves* are about three to each bulb, 6-12 inches long, spreading, 7-nerved, very smooth, much longer than the scape. The *Scape* is terminal, rounded, pubescent, branched upwards, with little acuminate, membranous bracteæ under the axillæ. The *Spike* is panicled and thyrse-shaped, all over covered with pubescence like the flowers. The *Perianth* upright, wedge-shaped, closed, pubescent, about as long as the ovary.

J. L.

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CUPHEA Melvilla.

Scarlet and Green Cuphea

DODECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. SALICARIÆ.
CUPHEA, Browne. V. suprà vol. 3. *fol.* 182.

C. *Melvilla,* foliis lanceolatis scabris utrinque attenuatis, racemis terminalibus simplicibus multifloris, calycibus longis arcuatis bicoloribus pilosis, petalis nullis.

Melvilla speciosa. *Anderson in journal of Arts and Sciences.*

Folia *opposita, sessilia, oblonga, utrinque attenuata, undique pilis rigidis aspera.* Flores *in racemis densis terminalibus dispositi, cernui.* Calyx *tubulosus, subarcuatus,* 12-*striatus, pilis parvis rigidis scaber, basi supra calcaratus, coccineus, limbo viridi, vernicato, ringente,* 6-*lobo; lobis latoovatis, apiculatis: supremo majore, cæteris sensim minoribus; sinubus appendiculatis, processu brevi, obtuso, dorso setigero, palpos insecti cujusdam ad instar.* Petala 0. Stamina 12, *paulò exserta, declinata, inæqualia, tubo infra apicem quò colores confluunt inserta:* filamenta *barbata;* antheræ *versatiles,* 1-*loculares, rimâ simplici valvis longitudinalibus clausâ, dehiscentes.* Pollen *viride, angulis distinctis triquetrum.* Ovarium *ovatum, plicatum, inflatum, pallidè viride, ventre glabro, dorso paulò colorato, barbato; uniloculare, placentis duabus in unam coalitis centralem: quâque retinaculo suo apici loculi adnatâ.* Stylus *subulatus, pilosus, tubo brevior, fistulosus.* Stigma *simplex.*

This fine plant is a native of swamps in Guiana, and in Fort Zeland, Island of Essequebo, whence it was introduced to the Botanic Garden, St. Vincent's, by the late Dr. Anderson, who considered it a particular genus, and named it after his friend General Melville, at that time commander of the forces upon the island. To that officer, and to Dr. Young, who was Staff-Surgeon at the time, the late garden at St. Vincent's owed its origin.

We do not perceive any character, beyond the absence of petals, by which Melvilla can be distinguished from Cuphea; to one species of which, C. *Jorullensis* of Kunth, which is also apetalous, it seems to be nearly related.

For the introduction of this plant to our gardens the public is indebted to the exertions of Mr. James M'Crae, lately employed upon the establishment of the St. Vincent's

garden, and now upon a mission to the Sandwich Islands, in the service of the Horticultural Society. Our drawing was made in the stove of the Comtesse de Vandes.

We have examined authentic specimens from Dr. Anderson, in the Herbarium of Mr. Lambert.

J. L.

ERRATUM.

Fol. 843. line 29. for *Compte* read *Comte*.

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TRIPTILION cordifolium.
Heart-leaved Triptilion.

SYNGENESIA *POLYGAMIA ÆQUALIS.*

Nat. ord. COMPOSITÆ.—Chænanthophoræ, *Lag.*—Labiatifloræ, *Dec.*

TRIPTILION. Ruiz et Pavon.—Anthodium pentaphyllum; foliolis oblongis in tubum adproximatis, sibi invicem adpressis; basi sæpius bracteis tribus-quinque angustioribus, inæqualibus subimbricatus, persistens. *Corolla* uniformis 4-5-flora: *flosculi* omnes hermaphroditi, fertiles bilabiati; *labio* exteriore ligulæformi subovato, tridentato; *interiore* integro subulato, paulo breviore. *Antherarum* tubus basi decemsetosus. *Achenia* trigona, parva. *Pappus* paleaceus deciduus; *paleis* longis apice ciliatis, vel ciliato-penicillatis. *Receptaculum* minutum, villosum.——*Plantæ herbaceæ, vel fruticosæ, parvæ, foliosæ. Flores terminales, subterminalesve, subinde axillares, subsessiles, sæpius fasciculato-2-3-ni. Flosculi labio exteriore purpuro-cæruleo albo, aut luteo.* Lag. MSS.

T. *cordifolium,* caule paniculato: foliis sessilibus dentato-spinosis, caulinis rameisque cordato-ovatis; floribus terminalibus subterminalibusque subternis.

Planta herbacea, pulchella, dodrantalis, pedalisque, annua. Radix *fibrosa.* Caulis *erectus filiformis, teres, ramosissimus, paniculatus, flexuosus, foliatus, puberulus, rigidulus, fusco-purpurascens.* Rami *alterni, consimiles;* ramuli *subsetacei, densius pubescentes.* Folia *alterna, sessilia, arida, scariosa, læte virentia, glabra vel subglabra, trinervata reticulatoque venosa; nervis lateralibus paulo supra basim in marginem tendentibus eumque circumambientibus, denticulos 2-4, spina longa simplici aut bipartita subsetacea terminatos utrinque emittentibus, apice spinosa; caulina rameaque cordato-ovata, concaviuscula, 5-7 lineas longa; summa oblonga, basi angustata, adproximata, suboppositaque.* Flores (fig. 1. magn. nat.; fig. 2. idem auctus) *parvi in ramulorum apice, vel et in axillis foliorum superiorum, sæpe terni, subinde gemini, brevissime pedicellati, tres lineas circiter longi.* Anthodium (Involucrum) *foliolis quinque oblongo-lanceolatis, erectis in tubum adpressis, spinoso-acuminatis, puberulis, duobus interioribus paulo brevioribus, corollæ subæquale; in floribus lateralibus* (fig. 3.) *bracteis 4-5, lineari-subulatis inæqualibus subimbricatum, in flore centrali* (fig. 1.) *nudum.* Corolla *quinqueflora.* Flosculi (fig. 4.—flosculus auctus, fig. 5.) *bilabiati:* labium *exterius elliptico-ovatum, apice tridentatum, album, basi sæpius lutescente:* labium *interius luteum.* Stamina *quinque;* (fig. 6. multoties aucta;—fig. 7. eadem magis aucta, antherarum tubo longitudinaliter fisso.) Filamenta *subulata, flava, supra basim antherarum* (fig. 8.) *dorso affixa.* Antherarum *tubus subexertus luteus.* Stylus *subsetaceus, albus, bifidus; laciniis æqualibus superne crassioribus, truncatis:* (fig. 9. stylus cum stigmatibus valde auctus.) Pappi *paleæ tres lineares subspathulatæ* (fig. 10. palea unica aucta), *intus canaliculatæ, superne ciliatæ, ciliis flavicantibus.* Lag. MSS.

This remarkable genus has been raised, this year, in the garden of the Horticultural Society at Chiswick, from

Chilian seeds, presented to the Society by Francis Place, Esq. The species now described is a tender annual, flowering through the autumn, but not ripening its seeds in the open air.

For the whole of this article we are indebted to our friend Don Mariano Lagasca, Professor of Botany at Madrid, who, driven by the calamities of civil discord from his native country, is now a resident in London, an exile among strangers. Of the following valuable account of the other species of this genus we are enabled, by the kindness of the same distinguished Botanist, to avail ourselves, for the use of this publication.

1. TRIPTILION *spinosum (Ruiz et Pav.)*; foliis radicalibus pinnatifidis, caulinis sessilibus inciso-dentatis spinosis; caule superne paniculato-corymboso.

TRIPTILION *spinosum.—Ruiz et Pav. syst. veg. Fl. per. et chil. vol.* 1. *p.* 185! *Flor. per. et chil. vol.* 6. *tab. ined.! Willd. sp. pl.* 3. *p.* 1626. *Pers. syn. pl.* 2. *p.* 379. *Lag. amen. nat. vol.* 1. *no.* 1°. *Decand. annal. du mus. de par. vol.* 19. *p.* 67. *Poir. encycl.* 8. *p.* 115.

Habitat in *Chili* campis et collibus circa *Conceptionis* urbem alibique. *Ruiz et Pav. l. c.* ♃. *v. s.*

Planta herbacea spythamæa, pedalisque, *Caulis* teres subfiliformis, flexuosus, sordide purpurascens, superne præsertim subhirsutus et paniculato-corymbosus; inferne ætate glaber, vel subglaber, axillis inferioribus sæpe ramorum rudimentis stipatis. *Folia* radicalia pinnatifida, spinoso-dentata; laciniis inferioribus sensìm brevioribus; caulina sessilia, subamplexicaulia, oblonga, subpollicaria, mucronato-spinosa, dentibus utrinque 2-4, profundis subulatis spinosis subpinnatifida, utrinque pilosula, scabriuscula; ramulorum minora, summa subintegerrima. *Corollæ* labium exterius pulchre purpureo-cæruleum. *Pappus* calyce longior, paleis apice densissime barbatis albis.

2. TRIPTILION *cordifolium. Lag.* vid. suprà.

3. TRIPTILION *glomerulosum (Lag.)*, caule fruticoso ramoso prostrato foliorum minutorum glomerulis apice floriferis obtecto: floribus sessilibus subsessilibusque.

TRIPT. *glomerulosum. Lagas. Amenid. natur. de las Espanas, vol.* 1. *no.* 1°.

Habitat in *Chili.* ♄. *v. s.*

Fruticulus prostratus valde ramosus, semi-unipedalis, foliorum minutorum glomerulis undique dense obtectus. *Flores* solitarii, gemini, ternive, in glomerulorum apice sessiles, aut subsessiles, duplo fere majores quam in *Tript.* spinoso.

4. TRIPTILION *axillare (Lag.)*; caule fruticoso, ramoso: foliis subulatis indivisis sessilibus spinescentibus; floribus axillàribus subsessilibus.

TRIPTILION *axillare. Lag. Amen. nat. l. c.*

Habitat in *Chili.* ♄. *v. s.*

Caulis ut in præcedente, sed foliorum glomerulis minime obtectus. *Folia* alterna sessilia, subulata, integra, integerrimaque, spinescentia. *Flores* axillares subterni.

J. L.

RUBUS pauciflorus.

Nepal Raspberry.

ICOSANDRIA *POLYGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ROSACEÆ. *Juss. gen.* 334. Div. IV.
RUBUS. *Suprà vol.* 6. *fol.* 461.

DIV. *Pinnati.*

R. *pauciflorus,* caule terete petiolisque pilosis aculeatis, foliis pinnatis: foliolis 5-7 oblongis plicatis serratis subtus dealbatis, paniculis cymosis tomentosis, petalis calyce brevioribus.

R. pauciflorus. *Wallich in litteris.*

Frutex *robustus* 8-10 *pedalis, surculos rectos, glaberrimos, brunneos, aculeis validis, rectis, compressis, sparsis in ramulis aduncis, armatos promens.* Folia *longissima, pinnata, superiora refracta,* stipulis *parvis setaceis,* petiolo *tomentoso, terete, suprà sulcato, aculeis paucis, aduncis, sparsis, quandoque ternatis, sæpius solitariis, æqualibus armato;* foliolis 5-7, *oblongis, sessilibus, serratis, supra glaberrimis plicatis, subtus pube densissimâ dealbatis; ultimo trilobo, sæpè inæqualiter biserrato, lobo medio majore.* Paniculæ *axillares, et terminales, cymosi, foliis multoties breviores, supremæ aphyllæ; tomentosæ, rarissimè aculeatæ.* Bracteæ *minimæ, subulatæ.* Calyx *velutinus, basi retusus, 5-partitus, sepalis ovatis acuminatis integerrimis.* Petala *obovata, lætè-purpurea, sepalis breviora.* Fructus *nigro-purpureus, medii magnitudinis, depresso-sphæricus, pruinâ tenui irroratus, acinis carnosis, sapore dulci subacido.*

For an opportunity of publishing this beautiful species of Rubus we are obliged to the Earl of Mountnorris, from whose garden, at Arley Hall, fine flowering specimens were politely communicated in July last. The fruit, which was also transmitted us by his Lordship's desire, has a very pleasant flavour, and, as we are informed, is produced in abundance.

This species is not very nearly related to any published Rubus, except to R. *Mysorensis* of Roth, from which it differs in having leaves not downy above, and panicles not prickly. *Rubus pinnatus* of Willdenow, and R. *paniculatus* of Roxburgh, are easily distinguished; the former by its villous, and the latter by its unarmed branches.

Although the name we have adopted for this species is not perhaps so expressive as some other which might have been contrived, we have not hesitated to employ it, as being

the name by which it has been sent to Europe by Dr. Wallich, to whose indefatigable exertions nearly all we know of Nepal Botany is owing. We are sure the general feeling in the scientific world is, that this course should be pursued in all cases, not involving absolute errors; and we lament that the excellent writer of Curtis's Botanical Magazine should have been led, in a recent article in that work, into the unjust substitution of the name of Paliurus virgatus for that of Zizyphus or Paliurus incurvus, by which the plant has been sent to Europe by Dr. Wallich, and is now universally known in gardens. Such a measure is certainly a most improper return for the liberality and confidence with which the treasures of Northern India have been unreservedly transmitted for our advantage.

A strong *shrub,* growing 8-10 feet high, and throwing up straight, smooth, mahogany-coloured rootshoots, armed with strong, straight, compressed, scattered, prickles; which on the young branches are hooked. *Leaves* very long, pinnated, the upper ones bent abruptly back; *stipules* small, setaceous; stalk downy, rounded, above furrowed, with a few hooked, scattered prickles, which are usually single, but sometimes grow in threes; *leaflets* 5-7, oblong, sessile, serrated, above quite smooth and plaited, beneath covered with a very dense white down; the last leaflet 3-lobed, and often unequally twice serrate; its middle lobe the largest. *Panicles* axillary and terminal, cymose, much shorter than the leaves, the uppermost leafless; downy, with a very few prickles. *Bracts* very small, subulate. *Calyx* velvety, retuse at base, 5-parted, with ovate, acuminate, entire sepals. *Petals* obovate, bright purple, shorter than the sepals. *Fruit* blackish purple, of the middle size, in form depressed-spherical, covered over with a fine bloom; grains fleshy, with a sweet subacid taste.

J. L.

GERBERIA crenata.
Purple Cape Gerberia.

SYNGENESIA *POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.*

Nat. ord. COMPOSITÆ.—Mutisieæ, *Cassini.*

GERBERIA, Cass.—Gerbera, *Linn.*——*Flores* radiati; disco multifloro, labiato, androgyno; radio uniseriato, biligulato, fœmineo. *Involucrum* disco altius, squamis imbricatis, lanceolatis, acutis, coriaceis. *Receptaculum* planum inappendiculatum. *Ovaria* cylindracea, papillis membranaceis hirsuta, margine apicis dilatato horizontali; *pappo* longo, è squamulis multiseriatis, numerosis, subinæqualibus, rectis, filiformibus, crassiusculis, barbulatis. *Flosculi* radii labio exteriore longissimo, lineari, crassiusculo, apice tridentato: interiore multò breviore et angustiore, ad basin bipartito, laciniis linearibus membranaceis cirrhiformibus. *Flosculi* disci labio exteriore apice tridentato sæpe revoluto; interiore angustiore ad basin bipartito, laciniis linearibus sæpius revolutis. *Stamina* disci filamentis luteis crassis glabris; articulis antheriferis longis teretibus; appendicibus apicis longissimis linearibus intertextis, baseos longissimis subulatis membranaceis. *Stamina* radii incompleta, cuique flori quinque, semiabortiva, omnino libera, et effæta. *Styli* Mutisiearum. *Cassini in dict. des sc. nat.* 18. 460, terminis paulò mutatis.

G. *crenata*, foliis obovatis crenatis glabris, scapo unifloro.
A. crenata. *Thunb. prodr.* 154. *Willd. sp.* 3. 211. *Pers. syn.* 2. 454. *Lodd. bot. cab. t.* 901.

Herba *perennis, acaulis, spithamæa.* Folia *radicalia, cæspitosa, obovata, petiolata, densè imbricata, carnosa, distanter obtusè dentata, glaberrima, vel ad margines rarò ciliata, venis nullis prominentibus, sed superficie obsoletè fræolatâ; suprà læte viridia subtus pallidiora.* Scapus 3-4 *uncialis pilosiusculus, simplicissimus, foliolis paucis,* (2-3), *linearibus squamosus.* Flores *speciosi, solitarii, verticales, disco luteo, radio purpureo.*

This is a small, perennial, evergreen, herbaceous plant, 3 or 4 inches high. The leaves are placed about the bottom of the scape, and are imbricated in every direction; they are obovate, on long stalks, fleshy, very smooth, or at the margin slightly hairy, distantly and obtusely toothed, without any prominent veins, but with many obsolete impressions upon their surface; they are bright green above and pale beneath. The *Scape* is 3 or 4 inches high, a little hairy, and quite simple; with a few (2-3) little linear leaves. The *Flowers* are solitary, showy, vertical, with a yellow disk, and a bright lilac ray.

A pretty Cape herbaceous plant, our figure of which was made in Mr. Colvill's Nursery. It is perennial, and

easily cultivated in a good greenhouse. From the Gerberia Burmanni of Cassini it is principally distinguished by the outline of its leaves, and by its dwarfer habit and larger flowers.

We extract the following excellent account of the genus *Gerberia* from the pen of M. Cassini, from the Dictionnaire des Sciences Naturelles.

" In the first edition of the Genera Plantarum, published " in 1737, Linnæus established, under the name of Ger- " beria, a genus of plants, of which John Burmann soon " after described two species, in his *Rariorum Africanarum* " *Plantarum decades*. The genus Gerbera is also found in " the second edition of the Genera Plantarum of Linnæus. " But afterwards that botanist abandoned his genus Ger- " bera, and united it to Arnica, in which he included the " two species of Burmann under the names of *Arnica Ger-* " *bera* and A. *crocea*. This confusion of two genera has " been admitted, without remark, by all botanists. It is " curious that Messrs. Lagasca and Decandolle, in the " course of their remarks upon Synanthereæ *(Compositæ)* " with Labiate flowers, should not have thought of exa- " mining the Arnica Gerbera; for the labiate nature of the " corolla was sufficiently indicated, although ill-described, " in the generic description of Gerbera made by Linnæus. " An accurate examination would have saved M. Decan- " dolle from an error in vegetable geography, into which he " has fallen, by saying that all Compositæ with labiate " flowers are natives of the New World."

J. L.

Hart. del. Pub by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Jan. 1. 1825. S. Watts. sc

CASSIA purpurea.

Purple-stemmed Cassia.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. CÆSALPINEÆ. *R. Br.*
CASSIA. *Suprà vol.* 1. 83.

C. *purpurea,* foliis 8-9-jugis, foliolis ovato-lanceolatis pilosis, glandulâ basilari, racemis multifloris folio brevioribus, floribus octandris.
C. purpurea. *Hortus bengalensis, p.* 31.

Herba *erecta, fœtidissima, purpurascens.* Rami *angulosi, glabriusculi, ad summitates atro-purpureo suffusi, ad summum glanduloso-pilosi.* Folia *sæpius* 9-*jugi, aliquandò* 8-*jugi, foliolis subæqualibus, ovato-lanceolatis, sericeis, ciliatis, omnibus ferè subæqualibus;* stipulis *ovatis hinc paulo decurrentibus;* glandulâ *unicâ, conicâ, sulcum petioli ad nodum basilarem terminante.* Racemi *pauciflori, corymbosi, axillares, foliis multo breviores.* Flores *intensè lutei, speciosi.* Petala *subæqualia, patentia.* Stamina 10, *quorum* 8 *fertilia, declinata, sursum sensim minora,* 2 *sterilia, minima.*

This new species of Cassia has recently been introduced to the gardens of this country by means of seeds, transmitted from the Botanic Garden, Calcutta, by Dr. Wallich. It is a native of Bengal, where it is called Kala-Kulkashinda, is an annual, and flowers during the rainy season.

The characters by which it is distinguished from other allied species are well marked. From C. *siamea* it is separated by its downy leaves, and glandular petiole; from C. *fastigiata,* by the absence of glands between the leaflets; from C. *montana,* by its octandrous flowers and the small number of its leaflets.

Our drawing was made at Mr. Colvill's Nursery.

An erect, very fetid herbaceous plant. *Branches* angular, smoothish, at the summits purple, at the very tips furnished with glandular hairs. *Leaves* usually in nine pairs, sometimes in eight; the leaflets ovate-lanceolate, silky, ciliated, all nearly equal; *stipules* ovate, a little

decurrent on one side; *gland* solitary, conical, terminating the furrow of the leafstalk just above its swollen base. *Racemes* few-flowered, corymbose, axillary, much shorter than the leaves. *Flowers* deep yellow, showy. *Petals* nearly equal, spreading. *Stamens* 10, of which eight are fertile, declinate, and by degrees smaller upwards; two sterile, very small.

J. L.

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S. Watts. sc.

FUCHSIA excorticata.

New Zealand Fuchsia.

OCTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ONAGRARIÆ.
FUCHSIA. *Suprà fol.* 847.

F. *excorticata,* foliis alternis ovato lanceolatis subtus dealbatis, floribus axillaribus solitariis: tubo basi strumoso.
Skinnera excorticata. *Forst. prodr.* 163.
F. excorticata. *Linn. suppl.* 217. *Lamarck encycl.* 2. 566. *Willd. sp. pl.* 2. 340. *Pers. syn.* 2. 411.

Rami *læves, teretes, demum excorticantes.* Folia *semper alterna, longè petiolata, glabra, ovato-lanceolata, basi leviter cordata, distanter denticulata, dentibus glanduligeris, suprà viridia opaca, subtus dealbata, absque pubescentiâ:* stipulæ *parvæ, ovatæ, acuminatæ, deciduæ, pubescentes.* Flores *solitarii, axillares, cernui, primum virides, demum purpurei.* Calyx *superus, tubo basi sphærico, strumoso, tetragono, sursum infundibulari tetragono, limbo tubi longitudine, 4-fido: laciniis ovato-lanceolatis, angulis tubi oppositis, patentibus, triveniis, ad margines parcè pubescentibus.* Petala 4, *parva, ovata, atro-purpurea, in imo sinu calycis laciniarum inserta.* Stamina 8, *erecta, faciei tubi in eadem serie inserta, sinubus calycis opposita breviora;* filamenta *glaberrima, atro-purpurea;* antheræ *oblongæ, anticæ, biloculares, longitudinaliter dehiscentes, connectivo carnoso, gibboso,* polline *viridi filamentoso.* Ovarium *glaberrimum, ovale, 4-loculare, loculis polyspermis.* Stylus *filiformis glaber, staminum longitudine;* stigma *luteum capitatum, apice obscurè foveatum, omninò denudatum.*

Within less than a year have been introduced to this country not fewer than five new species of Fuchsia, of which this is certainly the most curious. It was raised at Mr. Colvill's Nursery, from seed collected by Mr. J. Richardson in N. Zealand, where it was originally discovered by Forster, who, mistaking the divisions of the calyx and the minute petals for segments of a monopetalous corolla, supposed he had found the subject of a new genus, which he named Skinnera.

From Fuchsia it differs in the remarkable and obvious circumstance of having alternate leaves; and apparently also in having the base of the tube of the calyx dilated into a large fleshy knot; but a tendency towards presenting the latter appearance is discoverable in some genuine species of Fuchsia. We have analyzed all the parts of fructification

with much care; and beyond what we have already mentioned we have discovered no peculiarity in this species, except that its ovula are unusually minute and arranged upon the placenta in an indeterminate number of rows; while in such species of Fuchsia as we have examined they are never attached in more than two distinct rows. We therefore conclude, that the distinctly alternate insertion of the leaves does not, as would have been expected, indicate any corresponding peculiarity in the parts of fructification.

We have compared the garden plant with wild specimens from the west coast of New Zealand in our own Herbarium, and we perceive no difference whatsoever in their appearance.

The plant in our gardens is at present a shrub, but it is described as being in its own country a very smooth tree. The branches are smooth, rounded, when old throwing off their bark. *Leaves* always regularly alternate, on long stalks, smooth, ovate-lanceolate, at the base slightly cordate, distantly toothed with glandular teeth, green and opaque above, very white beneath, but without any pubescence; *stipules* small, ovate, acuminate, deciduous, pubescent. *Flowers* solitary, axillary, nodding, at first green, afterwards bright purple. *Calyx* superior, with a tube at the base dilated into a fleshy round knot, upwards funnel-shaped and bluntly four-cornered; its limb about the length of the tube, 4-parted, with ovate-lanceolate segments which are opposite the angles of the tube, spreading, 3-veined, with a very little pubescence at their edges. *Petals* 4, small, ovate, dark purple, inserted into the bottom of each recess of the calyx. *Stamens* 8, erect, inserted in a single row into the upper part of the tube of the calyx, those opposite the petals shortest. *Filaments* very smooth, dark purple. *Anthers* oblong, turned inwards, 2-celled, opening lengthwise, with a fleshy gibbous connectivum, and green pollen hanging together by filamentous processes. *Ovary* smooth, oval, 4-celled, with many seeded cells. *Style* filiform, smooth, purple, the length of the stamens. *Stigma* yellow, capitate, at the end slightly hollowed out, its whole surface naked as far as its base.

J. L.

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CATESBÆA latifolia.

Broad-leaved Catesbæa.

TETRANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. RUBIACEÆ. Sect. VI. Fructus baccatus, stamina 4. *Juss.*

CATESBÆA, L.—*Calyx* minimus 4-dentatus. *Corolla* infundibuliformis, tubo longo, limbo dilatato, 4-lobo. *Stamina* longa imo tubo inserta; *antheræ* oblongæ exsertæ. *Stigma* 1. *Bacca* pruniformis aut multò minor, coronata, 2-locularis (1-locularis ex L.) polysperma, dissepimento et receptaculo seminifero ut in Fernelia dispositis.—Frutices *spinosi, spinis suprà axillaribus;* folia *parva;* flores *solitarii, axillares.*—C. parviflora Sw. habitu similis Scolosantho sed polysperma. *Juss. in mem. mus.* 3. 393.

C. *latifolia,* corollis tubo longissimo, spinis foliis lucidis convexis longioribus.

Rami *rigidi, teretes, scabriusculi, spinis axillaribus sæpius foliis longioribus.* Folia *ovalia, vel obovata, convexa, lucida, avenia, utrinque glaberrima. Cætera C. spinosæ.*

This appears to be a distinct species of Catesbæa, differing from C. spinosa very much in appearance, and we think sufficiently distinguished by its long spines, and shining convex leaves, with very indistinct veins. The leaves of C. spinosa are quite flat, not shining, distinctly veined, and much smaller than those of C. *latifolia.*

Received from the West Indies by Mr. Colvill, in whose Nursery our drawing was made this summer. It is a stove plant, and requires the same treatment as C. *spinosa.*

J. L.

859.

TEMPLETONIA glauca.

Glaucous Templetonia.

DIADELPHIA *DECANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. PAPILIONACEÆ. *R. Brown in Flinders' appendix.* 2. 551.
TEMPLETONIA. *Suprà vol.* 5. 383.

T. *glauca*, foliis glaucis, bracteis duabus calyci approximatis, staminibus diadelphis. *Bot. mag.* 2088. *Link enum.* 2. 227.

We have had no opportunity of describing this plant, our drawing of which was made in the greenhouse of the Comte de Vandes, at Bayswater, in July. It is a hardy greenhouse plant, scarcely differing in any essential particular from Templetonia retusa; from which, however, it is obviously distinguished by the glaucous colour of its leaves.

A native of the southern parts of New Holland, whence it was introduced to the gardens of this country about the year 1817.

The world is looking with anxiety to the appearance of the next volume of M. Decandolle's *Prodromus*, of which Leguminosæ are understood to form a principal portion; and where we hope to find the excellent principles respecting the arrangement of that order, or cluster of orders, laid down by Mr. Brown, in his Appendix to Flinders' Voyage, applied with the usual discrimination and talent of our excellent friend. M. Decandolle has long made these plants his particular study, and, except the New Holland portion, they are perhaps more open to correction and improvement in classification than any other large natural order.

"The Papilionaceæ," Mr. Brown observes, "comprehend about three fourths of the whole of Leguminosæ at present known, and include nearly the same proportion of Australian Leguminosæ. They admit subdivision into several natural sections, but in New Holland may be divided almost equally, and, without violence to natural affinities, into those with connected and those with distinct stamina. Of

the whole order, the decandrous bears but a small proportion to the diadelphous, which in Persoon's Synopsis is to the former as 30 to 1.——Papilionaceous plants with distinct stamina do not in fact form a very natural subdivision of the whole order, though those of New Holland, with perhaps one or two exceptions, may be considered as such; this Australian portion, however, forms nearly three fourths of the section at present known; the remaining part consisting of genera, most of which are very different both from each other and from those of Terra Australis, are found at the Cape of Good Hope, in Æquinoctial and North Africa, in the different regions of America, in New Zealand, in India, very sparingly in North Asia, and lastly in the south of Europe, where, however, only two species have been observed, namely, *Anagyris fœtida* and *Cercis siliquastrum*; but the latter having a straight embryo, and a habit approaching to that of Bauhinia, rather belongs to Lomentaceæ."

J. L.

HIBISCUS strigosus.

Strigose Hibiscus.

MONADELPHIA *PENTANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. MALVACEÆ.

HIBISCUS, L.—Calyx cinctus involucello sæpius polyphyllo, rarius foliolis paucis aut inter se coalitis. Petala hinc non auriculata. Stigmata 5. Carpella in capsulam 5-locularem coalita, valvis intus medio septiferis, loculis polyspermis aut rarius 1-spermis. *Dec. prodr.* 1. 446.

Sect. VI. Abelmoschus. *Carpella polysperma. Semina glabra, aut in dorso linea subvillosa. Corollæ expansæ. Involucella foliolis* 8-15 *integris constantia.*

§ 2. Caule inermi.

*** *Species frutescentes.* Dec. l. c.

* H. *strigosus,* caule suffruticoso strigoso, foliis trilobis angulatis cordatis dentatis tomentosis, pedunculo petiolo longiore, involucelli foliolis 12 hispidis linearibus apice appendiculatis.

Suffrutex, *ramis pallidis, subangulatis, villosis.* Folia *cordata, quandoque cordato-ovata, sæpius triloba, crenato-dentata, tomentosa, subangulata, lobo medio ovato lateralibus rectangulis majore:* petiolo *villoso, laminæ longitudine;* stipulis *subulatis, deciduis.* Flores *solitarii, axillares, pedunculo villoso foliorum ferè longitudine.* Involucrum 12-*phyllum, calycis longitudine,* foliolis *linearibus, erectis, strigosis, apice lamina plana, ovata appendiculatis.* Calyx *campanulatus,* 5-*lobus, strigoso-pilosus, lobis ovatis obtusis.* Corolla *magna, carnea, expansa,* petalis *obliquis, falcatis, undulatis, obtusis, striatis.* Antheræ *plurimæ, columnares.* Stigmata 5, *patentia.*

For the fine species of Hibiscus, now for the first time published, we are obliged to A. B. Lambert, Esq. who raised it, in his garden at Boyton, from seeds sent from South America by Mr. Pavon. It does not appear referable to any of the species enumerated by M. Decandolle in his Prodromus; and is very curiously and certainly characterized by the appendages of the involucrum. In this respect it approaches the section of the genus with forked leaflets to the involucrum, and perhaps ought to be referred thither. From that section, however, it differs so essentially in habit, that we have preferred referring it to the Abelmoschus tribe, to the species of which it is much more naturally related.

Of the nature of the curious appendages to the leaflets of the involucrum, which are so conspicuous in this species, it is difficult to offer an explanation. We are diposed to think them the last rudiments of the laminæ of the leaves when transformed to involucrum; and that the leaflets, as they are called, of the involucrum, are in fact leafstalks under a peculiar form; a conjecture which derives some probability from the striking similarity in texture and surface between the leaflets of the involucrum and the petioles, and between the appendages of the involucrum and the leaves themselves.

Requires the protection of a stove, and is readily increased by cuttings.

A small shrub, with pale, somewhat angular, villous branches. *Leaves* cordate, sometimes cordate-ovate, usually 3-lobed, crenate-toothed, downy, somewhat angular, with the middle lobe ovate, larger than the side ones, which are placed nearly at right angles with it; *leafstalk* villous, the length of the leaf; *stipules* subulate, deciduous. *Flowers* solitary, axillary, with a villous stalk nearly the length of the leaves. *Involucrum* 12-leaved, the length of the calyx; *leaflets* linear, erect, strigose, hairy, at the end with a flat ovate appendage. *Calyx* campanulate, 5-lobed, strigose-hairy, with ovate obtuse lobes. *Corolla* large, flesh-coloured, expanded, with oblique, falcate, wavy, obtuse petals. *Anthers* many, columnar. *Stigmas* 5, spreading.

J. L.

561.

ROSA moschata; *var. hort.* nivea.

The Snow-white Musk Rose.

ICOSANDRIA *POLYGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ROSACEÆ. Div. II. *Rosæ.*
ROSA. *Suprà vol.* 1. *fol.* 46.

R. moschata, *v. suprà, fol.* 829.
ε. *nivea,* caule erecto ramoso, foliolis ovato-oblongis acuminatis rugosis, petalis magnis obcordatis.
R. nivea. *Dupont. Hort. Gall.*
R. moschata, No. 3. *var.* à grandes fleurs simples. *Lindl. ros. mon. ed. Pronville, p.* 181.

Frutex *erectus, ramosus,* 4 *pedalis.* Rami *atrovirides, glaucescentes, nunc inermes, nunc aculeis confertis inæqualibus, brevibus, falcatis setisque conspersi.* Folia *densa, rigida ferè sempervirentia;* foliola *ovato-oblonga, acuminata, simpliciter serrata, supra rugosa, lucida, glabra, subtus glauca glabriuscula;* petioli *et nervi primarii pubescentes, aculeisque sparsis aduncis armati;* stipulæ *lineares, integræ, adnatæ, apice subulatæ.* Cymi *subquinqueflori, pedunculati, pedunculo pedicellisque setosis.* Bracteæ *ovatæ, acuminatæ, reflexæ, glandulis ciliatæ.* Flores *expansi, magni, albi, nunc rubicundi, petalis obcordatis* 5-7. Tubus *calycis ellipticus setosus;* sepala *composita, glandulosa.* Discus *conspicuus.* Styli *in columnam coaliti.* Fructus *obovatus, glaber, aurantiacus.* Sepala *decidua.*

This very singular and beautiful variety of Rosa moschata has been raised by the industry of M. Dupont, a French cultivator of roses. As a single rose, it is, unquestionably, the most beautiful with which we are acquainted. Its name, *nivea,* expresses well the snow-white aspect of the plant, when covered by the multitude of its large white blossoms. It is quite hardy, and may be propagated by layers like other roses.

It may appear sufficiently paradoxical to unite this plant to a species with which it certainly possesses few technical characters in common, and from which it differs so much in general appearance; but the same motives which made it appear proper, in the Rosarum Monographia, to unite with R. *arvensis* the curious Double Hip Rose of the Gardens, still operate in the arrangement of the subject of this article. We are clearly of opinion, that in all those genera which are much the objects of cultivation, it is necessary, in order to

arrive at any satisfactory conclusion respecting their constituent parts, first to acquire as perfect a knowledge as possible of the species, as found in a wild state, without any reference to the productions of the gardens; and afterwards, to reduce the garden varieties to those wild stocks from which they may reasonably be supposed to have arisen. In their domesticated state, plants may be so altered by continual reproduction from seed formed under unnatural or artificial circumstances, as in course of time to depart from their first forms, and to become nearly incapable of being recognized. They ought not, however, on that account, to take the same rank as species which have been produced by the hand of nature; but rather to be set apart as anomalous, and frequently perishable individuals, with which science has no concern, except as far as they may indirectly explain the obscure operations of vegetation.

Our drawing was made in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, in June last; to which collection it was presented by M. Pronville, of Versailles.

An erect, branching shrub, about four feet high. *Branches* dark green, glaucous, sometimes unarmed, sometimes covered with close, unequal, short, falcate prickles and setæ. *Leaves* close, rigid, nearly evergreen; *leaflets* ovate-oblong, acuminate, simply serrate, above rugose, shining, smooth, beneath glaucous, smoothish; *petioles* and primary nerves pubescent, and armed with scattered hooked prickles; *stipules* linear, entire, adnate, subulate at end. *Cymes* about 5-flowered, stalked; their stalk and the pedicels covered with setæ. *Bracts* ovate, acuminate, reflexed, ciliated with glands. *Flowers* expanding, large, white, tinged with pink. *Petals* obcordate, 5 or 7. *Tube of the calyx* elliptical, setose; *sepals* compound, glandular. *Disk* conspicuous. *Styles* united in a column. *Fruit* obovate, smooth, orange-coloured. *Sepals* deciduous.

J. L.

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Piccadilly Feb. 1. 1825.

GLOSSULA tentaculata.

Long-horned Glossula.

GYNANDRIA *MONANDRIA.*

Nat. ord. ORCHIDEÆ. Sect. 1. *Orchideæ veræ.* Pollen granulosum. Anthera terminalis erecta persistens.

GLOSSULA.—Sepala in galeam conniventia: supremo ecalcarato. *Labellum* anticum calcaratum tripartitum: calcare inflato. *Pollinia* 2, tripartita, glandulis 2, cucullis duobus discretis inclusis. Herba *chinensis,* radice *simplice.* Habenariæ cucullatæ *aspectu,* floribus *herbaceis spicatis vix spiralibus.*

G. *tentaculata.*

Radix *tuber fusiformis, simplex.* Folia 3, *radicalia, cæsia, plana, elliptica, basi amplexicaulia, subquinquenervia, horizontalia, glaberrima.* Scapus *erectus, spithamæus, glaber, teres, squamis, quarum infima foliacea, vaginatus.* Flores *spicati, parvi, herbacei, vix spirales, sed undique versi.* Bracteæ *ovatæ, acuminatæ, ovarii longitudine.* Ovarium *tortum, angulis, sepalis exterioribus oppositis, costatis.* Sepala *in galeam conniventia, ovato-elliptica, æqualia, interiora exterioribus pallidiora.* Labellum *cum basi columnæ connatum,* 3-*partitum, lacinia intermedia lingulata, calcare longiore, dependente, lateralibus multo longioribus, porrectis, variè flexis, filiformibus; disco inter sinus laciniarum gibboso;* calcar *e basi labelli ortum, sepalorum longitudine, ovale, inflatum, compressum, ad collum constrictum.* Anthera *brevis, terminalis, ovata, erecta, persistens, bilocularis, loculis discretis.* Gynizus *area madida infra antheram, superne in processu inter loculos erecto, convoluto, antheræ fere longitudine, deorsum in cuculla duo desinente productus.* Pollinia 2, *bipartita, granulosa, quoque filo brevi glandulæ affixo, in sinu cucullorum jacentis. Tuberculum granulosum antheram ad basin utrinque adstat.*

This very curious little Orchideous plant was brought from China, in 1824, by Mr. John Damper Parks, an assiduous collector in the service of the Horticultural Society. Our drawing was made at the Chiswick Garden, last December.

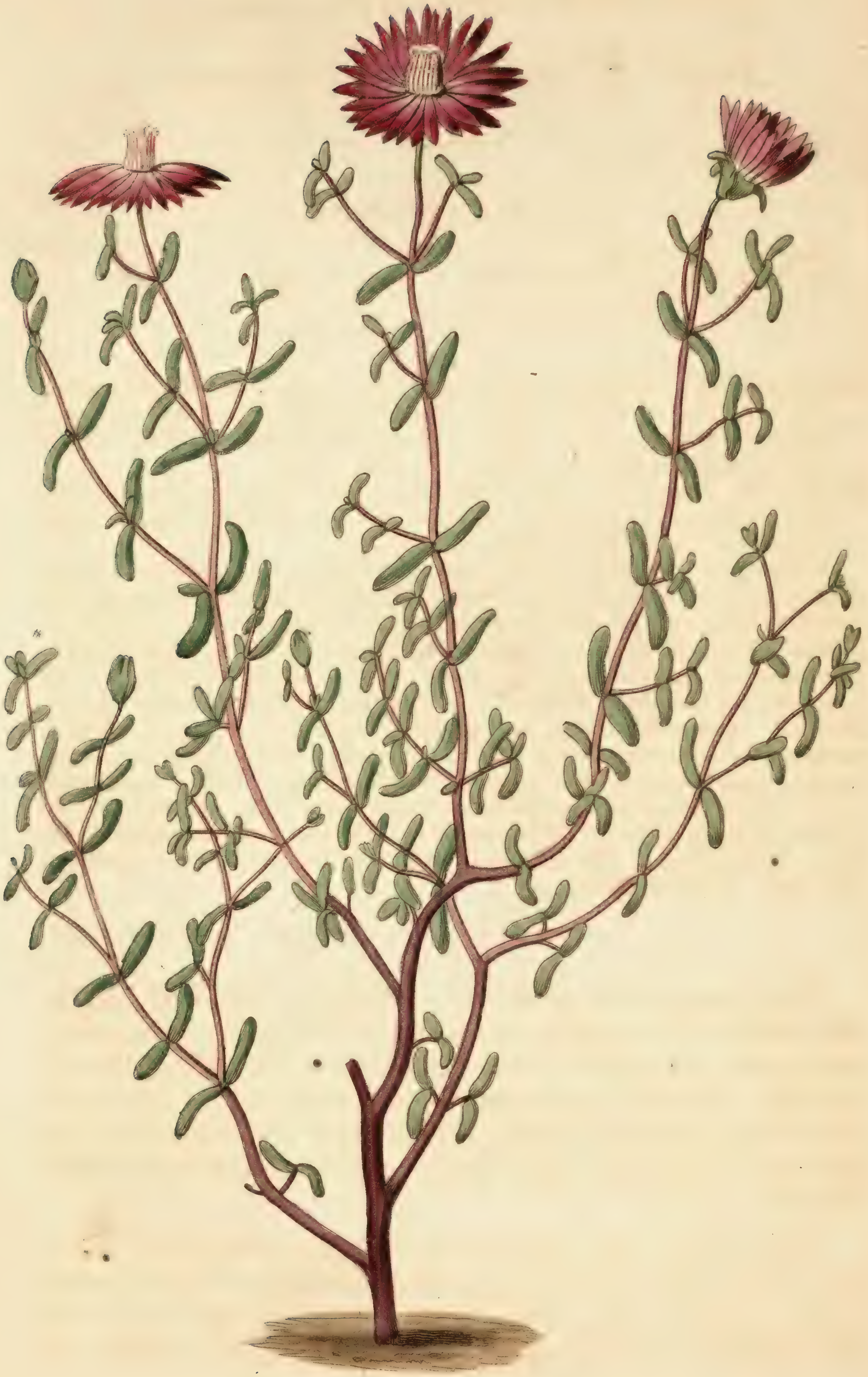
The character of this plant depending entirely upon the structure of its minute green flowers, we have caused a more detailed representation of them to be prepared than can usually be afforded in publications so cheap as this is. Fig. 1, shows a side view of the flower, much magnified. Fig. 5, the same, seen in front. Fig. 3, is a representation of the anther and spur, with the front part of the labellum

cut off. At fig. 4, the anther, with its curious pouches, and the process between the cells of the anther, are shown. Fig. 2, represents a pollen mass and its gland.

The general aspect of the plant is that of the Habenaria cucullata; but from all the calcarate genera it is as obviously as curiously distinguished, as Ophrys is from all those without spurs, by having two distinct pouches for the reception of the glands of the pollen masses instead of one.

Root a simple, fleshy, fusiform tuber. *Leaves* 3, radical, blueish, flat, elliptical at the base, stem-clasping, about five-nerved, horizontal, quite smooth. *Scape* erect, a span high, smooth, rounded, sheathed with scales, of which the lowest is leafy. *Flowers* spiked, small, herbaceous, scarcely spiral, but directed all ways. *Bracts* ovate, acuminate, the length of ovary. *Ovary* twisted, with the angles opposite the outer sepals, ribbed. *Sepals* conniving into an helmet, ovate-elliptical, equal, the inner paler than the outer. *Lip* united with the base of the columna, 3-parted, the intermediate segment lingulate, longer than the spur, hanging down; the side ones much longer, porrect, variously bent, filiform; the disk of the lip gibbous between the recesses of the segments; the spur proceeding from the base of the lip, the length of the sepals, oval, inflated, compressed, contracted at the neck. *Anther* short, terminal, ovate, erect, persistent, 2-celled, with separate cells. *Gynizus* a moist area below the anther, with its upper edge produced between the cells of the anther into an erect convolute process, nearly as long as anther, and extended downwards on each side into a little bag. *Pollen masses* 2, 2-parted, granular, each with a short thread attached to the gland which lies in the little bags of the gynizus. A granular tubercle is fixed on each side of the anther at its base.

J. L.



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MESEMBRYANTHEMUM obliquum.

Bright Afternoon Mesembryanthemum.

ICOSANDRIA *PENTAGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. FICOIDEÆ.
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM. *V. suprà fol.* 260.

DIV. *Aspericaulia.* Suffrutices vix sesquipedales ramosi, ramulis filiformibus scabris; foliis distinctis, remotis, papuloso-micantibus; floribus antimeridianis aurantiis rubicundisve. Hæ plantæ ob micantia folia, coruscantem cohortem efficiunt. *Haw. rev. succ. p.* 182.

M. *obliquum;* foliis distantibus cylindraceis obtusis parvis papuloso-nitentibus, uno singulo pari deflexo, altero ascendente, ramis filiformibus duris asperiusculis suberectis. *Haworth, l. c.*

Fruticulus *spithamæus, erectus, ramosus: ramulis sæpius alternis, ascendentibus erectisve, subfiliformibus, duris, semper asperiusculis, papulis punctiformibus squamulisve persistentibus demumque ad lentem, vel sub oculo optimo pallidis.* Folia *distantia, vix semuncialia, obtusa, teretia, at suprà aliquantillum depressa, papulosa-nitentia viridia.* Flores *terminales, solitarii, lætè rubicundi, vix unciales.* Pedunculi *subunciales, filiformes, superne parum clavellati.* Calyx *laciniis 5, subæqualibus, revoluto-recurvis, obtusissimis, membranatis, demembranatisque, ut in plurimis.* Petala *paucula, subbiserialia, acuta, integra, sole ardente revoluto-recurva; intima angustiora, erecta, apicibus expansis, basi pallida, uti filamenta rosea.* Stamina *erecta, collecta, paucave deflorata solùm patentia.* Antheræ *pallidæ, petalis humiliores.* Styli *quinque, filamentorum longitudine, superne patentes expansive, rubicundi.* Haworth MSS.

This pretty little plant is, we believe, recorded only in Mr. Haworth's excellent Synopsis of the genus Mesembryanthemum, published in his Revisions of Succulent Plants, in 1821. To that gentleman we are indebted for the materials of the present article, which were communicated for the use of this work some years ago, but were then unfortunately mislaid.

This species was raised in his Majesty's Garden at Kew, from Cape seeds, and thence communicated to Mr. Haworth by W. T. Aiton, Esq. By the former gentleman we are informed that it thrives well, during summer, out of doors, in

a very sunny exposure, and bears watering as freely as a common Geranium. It may be propagated by cuttings, taken from the tips only of its youngest, not flowering, shoots.

A little shrub, about a span high, erect, branched; the branchlets usually ascending or erect, filiform, hard, always roughish, with little dot-shaped persistent points or scales, which become, viewed through a magnifying glass, or by a strong eye, pale. *Leaves* distant, nearly half an inch long, obtuse, rounded, a very little flattened above, shining, with little points, green. *Flowers* terminal, solitary, bright red, nearly an inch in diameter. *Peduncles* about an inch long, filiform, a little thickened upwards. *Calyx* with five nearly equal segments, which are revolute, very obtuse, with or without a membrane, as in many others. *Petals* a few, in two rows, acute, entire, under the afternoon sun revolute, recurved; the inner narrower, erect, with their ends expanded, pale at the base, like the filaments rose-coloured. *Stamens* erect, clustered, or a few only, which have shed their pollen, curved outwards. *Anthers* pale, lower than the petals. *Styles* 5, the length of the filaments, at the end spreading or expanded, bright red.

J. L.

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CALLICARPA longifolia.

Long-leaved Callicarpa.

TETRANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. VERBENACEÆ.

CALLICARPA, L.—Calyx campanulatus 4-fidus æqualis. *Corolla* campanulata 4-fida regularis. *Stamina* 4 æqualia exserta. *Stigma* capitatum. *Bacca* parva, 1-locularis, 4-sperma. *Semina* subossea. *Brown prodr.* 1. 513.

C. *longifolia;* foliis lanceolato-acuminatis superne serratis adultis glabriusculis, pedunculo petiolum paululum superante. *Hooker, Exot. fl.* 183.

C. longifolia. *Lam. in Enc. Meth.* 1- 563. *Illustr. t.* 69. *f.* 2. *Willd. sp. pl.* 1. 261.

Our figure of this plant was engraved, and in the colourer's hands, before the number of Dr. Hooker's Exotic Flora, in which we find it extremely well described, reached us.

We quite agree with our excellent friend, in excluding from this species the synonym of the Callicarpa longifolia from Prince of Wales's Island. That plant is, in fact, very nearly related to the C. *lanceolaria* of Roxburgh; from which it can only be distinguished by its leaves not being acuminate, and having stalks much longer than the cymes.

A hardy greenhouse plant flowering in March and April. Our drawing was made some years since, from an imported plant, in the Garden of the Horticultural Society, at Kensington; it has been since received both from Mr. Potts and Mr. Parks.

The following excellent description we take from Professor Hooker.

A *shrub,* with erect weak branches, which are obscurely four-sided, and clothed, especially the younger ones, with stellated pubescence, of which the rays are exceedingly numerous, and such as to give it a mealy appearance to the naked eye. *Leaves* always opposite, five or six inches in length, lanceolate, somewhat waved, serrated in the upper

part, the extremity acuminated and nearly entire, dark green above, paler beneath, the younger ones covered with a stellated pubescence, the older ones pubescent only on the nerves beneath, all of them petiolated, with the petioles scarcely more than half an inch long. *Cymes* axillary, small. The *peduncles*, or main stalks, scarcely exceeding the length of the petiole. The *pedicels* short, having minute, linear-lanceolate bractes at their base. *Flowers* small, drooping when fully expanded. *Calyx* small, cup-shaped, with four short and very obtuse teeth. *Corolla* subcampanulate, 4-lobed, the lobes erect-patent, of a white colour, fringed with pink. *Stamens* 4, inserted at the base of the corolla, and exceeding it in length. *Filaments* white, glabrous. *Anthers* oblong, yellow. *Pistil* superior, small, spherical. *Style* about as long as the stamens, filiform, white. *Stigma* obtuse, scarcely capitate.

J. L.

865.

M. Hart. del. Pub. by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly Feb. 1. 1825. J. Watts. sc.

NOLANA paradoxa.

Cluster-fruited Nolana.

PENTANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. BORAGINEÆ.

NOLANA, L. *Cal.* 5-fidus: laciniis latis. *Corolla* campanulata. *Stigma* capitatum, subpentagonum. *Nuculæ* 20, nunc quaternatim conferruminata, nunc discreta quibusdam abortientibus.

N. *paradoxa,* caule prostrato et foliis ovatis obtusis petiolatis pilosis, calycis laciniis triangularibus, nuculis cumulatis monospermis.

Caulis *prostratus, teres, pilis raris, patentibus, debilibus, pallide viridis, rufo undique maculatus.* Folia *geminata, unilateralia, ovata, obtusa, petiolata, carnosa, versus basin pilis debilibus ciliata.* Flores *solitarii, ex axillis foliorum, pedunculati, sub sole expansi; pedunculo piloso.* Calyx *5-fidus, campanulatus, sparsim pilosus, laciniis triangularibus erectis, basi nullo modo appendiculatis.* Corolla *magna, campanulata, limbo 10-lobo cæruleo, fauce albidâ.* Ovaria 20, *circa stylum cumulatim congesta.* Nuculæ *abortu 4-6, monospermæ, pericarpio crasso duriusculo, putamine glaberrimo: cicatrice basilari magno, areolâ unicâ.*

This very curious species of Nolana was raised from seeds received from Chili, and presented to the Horticultural Society by Francis Place, Esq. Our drawing was made in the Chiswick Garden in August last. A hardy annual plant, producing its lively blue and white flowers for four or five months in the summer.

What we find remarkable in this plant, is the deviation in the structure of its fruit from that of other species of Nolana. In N. *prostrata,* a common garden annual, the fruit consists of five little gynobasic nuculæ attached to the base of the calyx, whence they separate when ripe; these nuculæ contain each four cells and four seeds, corresponding with which are four little areolæ, or points of attachment to the style, on the face of the scar occasioned by the separation of the nuculæ from the receptacle on which they were placed. In N. *paradoxa,* on the contrary, the fruit consists of 20 nuculæ, of which 14 or 15 are abortive; but those perfect are only one-celled and one-seeded, with one areola only on the surface of the scar. Whence it appears that the fruit of Nolana should be described as consisting of 20 ovaria, either distinct or cohering by fours, and in maturity producing five or more nuculæ; in the first case four-seeded, in the

latter one-seeded. A beautiful exemplification of the modern theory, that all multilocular pericarps are really formed by the coalescence of many simple fruits, differing only in the various modifications of cohesion and solubility of their parts.

Stem prostrate, round, with scattered, spreading, weak hairs, and mottled all over with dull red. *Leaves* in pairs, inserted only on one side, ovate, obtuse, stalked, fleshy, towards the base fringed with a few weak hairs. *Flowers* solitary, out of the axillæ of the leaves, stalked, expanding in the open sun; their stalks hairy. *Calyx* 5-cleft, campanulate, slightly hairy, with triangular erect segments which have no kind of appendage at their base. *Corolla* large, campanulate, with a 10-lobed, blue limb and a whitish throat. *Ovaries* 20, heaped about the base of the style. *Nuculæ*, by abortion, 4-6, one-seeded, with a thick hardish pericarp, a smooth putamen, and a broad scar at the base, with only one areola.

J. L.

J. Lindley Esq. del. Pub by J. Ridgway ... 170 Piccadilly ... 1825. J. Watts

ARTHROPODIUM minus.

Small Arthropodium.

HEXANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ASPHODELEÆ. *Brown prodr.* 1. 274.
ARTHROPODIUM. *V. suprà fol.* 709.

A. *minus,* racemo simplici paucifloro; pedicellis solitariis, bulbis sessilibus. *Brown prodr.* 1. 276.

Herba $1\frac{1}{2}$ *pedalis, gracilis, glaberrima, glaucescens.* Folia *radicalia, lineari-lanceolata, subcanaliculata, erecta, obscurè striata, scapo multo breviora.* Scapus *erectus, subflexuosus, divisus, ad ramificationes foliosus.* Racemi *cernui, multiflori,* pedicellis *aggregatis,* 2-3, *raro solitariis, medio articulatis,* bracteâ *communi ovato-lineari, partialibus minutis squamiformibus.* Perianthium *album, reflexum, hexaphyllum, post anthesin convolutum, assurgens, sepalis exterioribus oblongis, angustis, interioribus duplò latioribus, margine crispis.* Stamina *sex, sub ovario inserta, erecta, sepalis paulo breviora, regularia,* filamentis *supra medium villosis, flavis,* antheris *linearibus, purpureis, innatis, polline albo.* Ovarium *parvum, subrotundum, glabrum, sex-nerve.* Stylus *declinatus purpureus.* Stigma *punctum fimbriatum.*—Obs. *Villi filamentorum simplices, articulati; articulis plurimis rotundis, ultimo cylindraceo elongato.*

Of this pretty genus a fine species has been published at fol. 709 of this work. A second, A. *paniculatum,* is not uncommon in collections. The present we have now to add as a third species cultivated in this country. It was sent from Port Jackson, in 1823, by Mr. Charles Frazer, the Colonial Botanist, to the Horticultural Society, in whose garden at Chiswick it flowered in September last.

The differences between the plant now represented, and the definition applied to his A. *minus* by Mr. Brown, are not greater than may be expected to exist between cultivated and wild plants. With specimens from Port Jackson, presented to the Horticultural Society by James Brogden, Esq. and which unquestionably are referable to the A. *minus,* this agrees in all important particulars.

A hardy greenhouse tuberous-rooted plant, a foot and half high, slender, smooth, and glaucous. The *Leaves* are radical, linear-lanceolate, channelled, erect, obscurely striated, much shorter than the scape. *Scape* erect, wavy,

divided, leafy at the ramifications. *Racemes* cernuous, many-flowered; *pedicles* aggregate, 2 or 3, rarely solitary, jointed in the middle; *common bractea* ovate-linear, *partial ones* minute, scale-like. ***Perianth*** white, reflexed, 6-leaved, after flowering convolute, and rising upwards; outer sepals oblong, narrow, inner twice as wide, wavy at the edge. ***Stamens*** 6, inserted under the ovary, erect, a little shorter than the sepals, regular; *filaments* above the middle villous, yellow; *anthers* purple, linear, innate, with white pollen. *Ovary* small, roundish, 6-nerved, smooth. *Style* declinate, purple. *Stigma* a fringed point. The hairs of the filaments are simple and jointed; all the joints are round, except the last, which is cylindrical and long.

J. L.

867

S. Hart. del. Pub. by J. Ridgway 170 Piccadilly. Feb. 1. 1825. J. Watts. sc.

ERANTHEMUM strictum.

Upright Eranthemum.

DECANDRIA *MONOGYNIA.*

Nat. ord. ACANTHACEÆ.

Cal. 5-partitus, æqualis. *Cor.* hypocrateriformis, limbo 5-partito, æquali, v. parum irregulari. *Stamina* 2, antherifera, exserta. *Antheræ* loculis parallelis, muticis. *Filamenta* 2, sterilia. *Ovarii* loculi 2-spermi. *Capsulæ* valvulæ naviculares, *dissepimento* adnato. *Semina* retinaculis subtensa.—Herbæ v. Frutices, *inflorescentiâ variâ.* Brown prodr. 1. 476.

E. *strictum;* suffruticosum, erectum, pubescens, ramis simplicibus decussatis, foliis lanceolatis obscurè crenulatis, spicis terminalibus elongatis, bracteis oppositis quaternis remotis unifloris. *Roxb. Fl. ind.* 1. 114.

Frutex 4-5 *pedalis, subpubescens.* Caulis *teretiusculus, ramulis remotis oppositis, tetragonis.* Folia 4-*uncialia, longa, utrinque acuta, marginibus subcrenulatis, glabra, nitida; supra cesia, subtus pallida, venis prominentibus, hirsutis, reticulatis.* Petioli *unciales, supra depressi, lamina folii decurrente marginati.* Spicæ *solitariæ, erectæ,* 1-2 *pedales.* Rachis *acutè tetragona, ferè* 4-*alata.* Flores *magni, atro cærulei, oppositi, paribus alternis, demum distantibus.* Bracteæ *appressæ, imbricatæ, cuneato-lanceolatæ, atro-virides, acutæ, ciliatæ, circà unam unciam longæ; interiores minimæ, vix sepalis longiores, lineares, pubescentes.* Corollæ *tubus, gracilis, pubescens, versus apicem clavatus, bracteâ exteriore fere duplo longior; lobis obovatis, truncatis, planis, patentibus, subtùs valde pallidis. Inter filamenta,* 2 *stamina abortiva.* Antheræ *in fauce corollæ, loculis parallelis.* Roxb. l. c. ex angl. vers.

For this species of Eranthemum, which is quite new to our gardens, we are obliged to John Slater, Esq. of Newick Park, near Uckfield, by whom it was raised from Nepal seeds.

It is a pretty greenhouse species, easily cultivated, and to be propagated by cuttings. There are many other species in the East Indies, all of which are remarkable for their beauty, but of which only this, Eranthemum pulchellum, and another species, E. crenulatum *(Wall. MSS.)* which we shall soon take occasion to publish, are yet known in our gardens.

A small shrub of about four or five feet in height, slightly covered with short hair. *Stem* almost round, jointed, sending forth four-sided slender branches in remote

pairs. *Leaves* about four inches long, acute at each end, their margins somewhat revolute and crenulate, smooth and shining, of a peculiar greyish-green colour above ; very pale, with prominent, hairy, and reticulated nerves and veins below. The uppermost or floral leaves, at the base of the spikes, approach to the size and figure of the bractes. *Petioles* about an inch long, flattened above, and slightly marginated by the decurrent base of the leaf. *Spikes* solitary, erect, from one to two feet long. *Rachis* sharply four-sided, almost four-winged. *Flowers* large dark blue, opposite in alternate pairs, which become remote as the spike elongates. *Bractes* adpressed, imbricating, with their ends cuneate-lanceolar, dark green, acute, ciliate, about an inch long ; the lowermost barren and becoming floral leaves ; interior two very small, scarcely longer than the five calycine segments, and like them linear, pubescent. *Tube* of the corol slender, pubescent, slightly enlarged towards the mouth, about twice the length of the outer bracte. *Segments* obovate, truncate, spreading and flat, equal, very pale below ; two filiform barren stamina between the filaments. *Anthers* in the mouth of the corol with parallel cells.

J. L.

NOTES.

Angræcum maculatum. *Suprà Vol.* 8. *fol.* 618.

The variety of this species, which is represented in the above article, is a native of Brazil; another variety with pale flowers has been found in Sierra Leone. The latter differs from the former in no essential particular; but proves the genus, of which this species forms a part, to be common to the continents of Africa and America. Whether it is a genuine species of Angræcum it is difficult to decide. There are certainly no retinacula to the pollen-masses, in which respect it materially differs from Angræcum; but, on the other hand, it appears to be of that genus in the other parts of its structure, and the objection which might have been taken to its being an Angræcum, on account of its supposed geographical difference, is now, as above stated, removed.

Psidium Cattleianum. *Suprà Vol.* 8. *fol.* 622.

There appears to have been an error in supposing this species to have been received from China. Reason now exists for supposing it to be a native of some part of South America. The leaves are inaccurately represented in the figure as hairy: they are quite free from pubescence.

Jacaranda mimosifolia. *Suprà Vol.* 8. *fol.* 631.

This plant having been published on the same day with our plate under a different name, originating with Mr. Brown, we feel it due to that distinguished Botanist to withdraw the name we adopted, and to apply to our plant that of Jacaranda ovalifolia, proposed by Mr. Brown.

Neottia procera. *Suprà Vol.* 8. *fol.* 639.

This plant proving, upon a more careful examination, referable to the genus Goodyera, the head of our article should be changed to Goodyera procera, and the following synonym added:

Goodyera procera. *Hooker's Exotic Flora, t.* 39.

Berberis pinnata. *Suprà Vol.* 9. *fol.* 702.

There being many species of pinnated Berberis, we desire the more expressive name of *fascicularis*, by which we also find the plant most commonly known among collectors, to be adopted; the *Mahonia fascicularis* of M. De Candolle being an undoubted synonym of our plant.

Gnidia denudata. *Suprà Vol. 9. fol. 757; in appendice ejusdem voluminis; et Vol. 10. fol. 781. in notâ.*

Much as we regret to differ in opinion from the excellent Botanist by whom the notes upon G. *denudata,* in the appendix to vol. 9, and in a note upon fol. 781. of vol. 10. were written, in which doubts were first expressed of the specific difference between our G. *denudata* and the G. *imbricata* of Linnæus, and afterwards an assertion was distinctly made, that the two were not distinguishable even as varieties, we are nevertheless compelled to adhere to our first decision. We have again compared fresh specimens of G. denudata with fine spontaneous ones in the Banksian Herbarium, and with others in our own Herbarium, more recently collected at the Cape of Good Hope; and we declare that we find the differences pointed out in fol. 757, to be constant, evident, and, as we still think, satisfactory. Whether they may be sufficient to induce Botanists to consider the two plants distinct species it does not now become us to inquire further. We are satisfied with indicating their existence.

Narcissus Sabini. *Suprà fol. 781. in notâ.*

The remarks upon this species should be cancelled. The synonym of Parkinson, supposed by the writer of the paragraph to belong to Mr. Lindley's Narcissus Sabini, is referable to some variety of N. bulbocodium; or, at least, to one of the rush-leaved Narcissi, from which N. Sabini is wholly distinct.

Periploca græca. *Suprà fol. 803.*

Add the following synonym:

P. græca. *Bot. Mag. t.* 2289.

J. L.

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